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BOOTH MUSEUM,

BRIGHTON.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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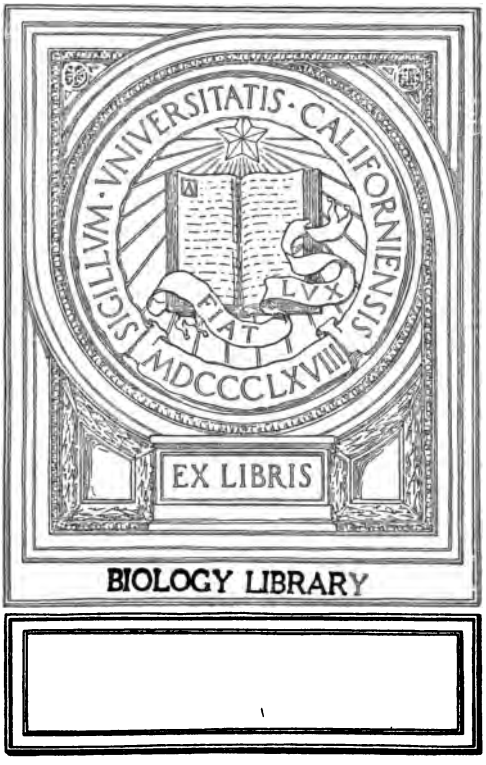
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DYKE ROAD MUSEUM,

BRIGHTON.

A. H. FRY, BRIGHTON, PHOTO.

WHITE TAILED EAGLES' EYRIE.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

CASES OF BIRDS

IN THE

DYKE ROAD MUSEUM

BRIGHTON.

Giving a few descriptive notes, and the localities in which the specimens were found.

BY

E. T. BOOTH,

THIRD EDITION.

1901.

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

White-tailed Eagles' eyrie Frontispiece and page 67

Portrait of the late Mr. E. T. Booth... ... „ viii

Interior of the Museum ... ... „ x.

Golden Eagles (Winter) ... . „ 1

Sand Martins ... ... „ 7

Teal and young ... ... „ 19

Kingfishers ... ... „ 31

Kestrel's nest and young ... ... „ 35

Barn Owls and young... ... ... „ 41

Young Cuckoo and its foster parents (Titlarks) ... ... „ 43

Montagu's Harrier ... ... „ 55

Greenshanks and nest ... ... „ 79

Carrion Crows and wounded Teal ... ... „ 87

Robin Redbreasts ... ... „ 104

Wheatears ... ... „ 110

Ruff, Reeve and nest ... ... „ 125

Lapland Buntings ... ... „ 136

Arctic Terns and nest... ... ... „ 142

Puffin ... ... „ 152

Common Gulls, nest and nestlings ... ... „ 164

Merganser and young... ... ... „ 171

Corncrakes and young ... ... „ 183

Golden Eagles (Immature) ... ... „ 199

Hoopoes ... ... „ 209

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INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD EDITION.

It will be seen that the Collection is steadily though slowly growing; and it is hoped that the new cases are not unworthy of a place beside those of the late Mr. Booth.

Those parts of the letter press in this volume for which the late Mr. Booth was not responsible are distinguished by the smaller type used in them, which is that used in this paragraph.

A. F. GRIFFITH.

Brighton, 1901.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION.

This volume is a reprint of the late Mr. E. T. Booth's "Descriptive Catalogue," with a few additions, including the illustrations, the "History of the Collection" (page ix.), the references to Mr. Booth's "Rough Notes," a description of additional cases subsequent to No. 306, and an index (page 224). Alterations in, and additions to the Catalogue, as originally printed, were made from time to time by the late Mr. Booth, being printed on slips and pasted in such of the copies as remained unsold. These are embodied in this reprint.

All the additions now made for the first time are distinguished by the type used in this paragraph.

The Editor has to thank Mr. Murray, the Custodian, for much valuable help in the preparation of this edition, in which he has shewn the same interest that he takes in everything relating to the safety and care of the collection.

The editor is responsible for one only of the illustrations in the book

A. F. GRIFFITH.

Brighton, 1896.

MR. E. T. BOOTH'S

INTRODUCTION to the FIRST EDITION (1876).

As a Catalogue does not need a Preface, I will simply state, by way of introduction, that all scientific arrangement has been given up as hopeless in a collection where the chief object has been to endeavour to represent the birds in situations somewhat similar to those in which they were obtained; many of the cases, indeed, being copied from sketches taken on the actual spots where the birds themselves were shot.

The few notes and facts I have recorded are solely the result of personal observation, and with two or three exceptions (all noted) not a book of reference has been opened.

Those who expect to find a long list of rarities will, I am afraid, be sadly disappointed, as, in order to avoid exhibiting or describing a specimen with which I was only acquainted by hearsay, I have restricted the collection entirely to birds that have fallen to my own gun, during various excursions in the British Islands.

THE LATE MR. E. T. BOOTH.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION.

THE collection of birds bequeathed to the town of Brighton by the late Mr. Edward Thomas Booth is unique in two respects. No bird which was not obtained by Mr. Booth himself was allowed to form part of the collection, and every case is so fitted up as to represent as far as possible the birds in their natural condition with natural surroundings.

Mr. Booth was born at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, on the 2nd June, 1840. He was first sent to a private school at Brighton, and afterwards to Harrow, where he entered Dr. Vaughan's house in May, 1854, leaving in 1860 to go up to Trinity College, Cambridge. His father, Mr. Edward Booth, a gentleman of independent means at St. Leonards, and his mother, one of the well-known family of Beaumonts of Northumberland, left him as their only child well supplied with means, which he used lavishly in following his favourite pursuit of collecting birds. Kent, the bird stuffer and barber at St. Leonards, first taught him how to stuff and case his birds, and from the very commencement his ideal was to form a collection of birds set up in accordance with their natural surroundings; an ideal which he was afterwards able to reduce into actual practice, thus being the first to exhibit not merely a collection of stuffed birds, but rather a true representation of bird life and haunts; an example which the liberality of other lovers of birds has enabled the authorities of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington to worthily imitate.

His early hunting grounds were the marshes near Rye, which in those days were comparatively little disturbed. But he soon extended his range to the Broads of Norfolk, the Highlands and sea lochs of Scotland and other favourite resorts of birds. Some idea of the closeness of his powers of observation can be obtained by reading this volume; but in his so-called "Rough Notes," a work which he revelled in, one is equally delighted with the freshness of the letterpress and the wealth and beauty of the illustrations. In fact, he

never grudged either trouble or expense in connection with birds, whether to obtain specimens, to set them up when obtained, or to illustrate them and describe their habits.

Those who have had the pleasure of talking over his exploits with him and his companions, such as Mr. McKenzie of the Lews, "Tubby" and the other fenmen on the Broads, and the Yarmouth fishermen with whom he spent weeks at a time in pursuit of skuas on the fishing banks in the North Sea, wild fowl in the marshes, eagles and other birds of prey in the Highlands and Islands, are not likely to forget the eagerness with which every chance was followed up regardless of repeated failures. Looking through his memorandum books (very few of which unfortunately still exist) one recognises afresh what an immense amount of labour and disappointment he had to put up with in order to win the successes which usually came to him in the end.

He came to live in Brighton about 1865, and gradually increased his collections, filling up room after room in his private house; till in 1874, having determined to erect a suitable Museum, he acquired the property on the Dyke Road and built himself a house there with the Museum almost adjoining. This building is as unique as the collection which it contains. Its position was chosen on the dry airy hill outside the town expressly for the purpose it fulfils. It was designed with the object of combining the requisite light, airiness and freedom from damp and dust, without which a collection cannot be properly seen or safely preserved, and the result fully satisfied him and justifies his care.

He died on the 8th February, 1890, leaving no children; and by his will gave the Museum and collection to the Corporation of Brighton "on the express understanding that they would not alter the interior of the cases, and that they would take the same care of them as he had hitherto done."

Shortly after his death his widow added to the completeness of the collection by presenting the gunning punt, a collection of guns, rifles and shooting gear, and the part of her husband's library which related to Natural History, together with a large number of valuable specimens of birds left uncased by her husband.

From Photograph] INTERIOR OF THE MUSEUM. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

Many of the localities for residents mentioned in the "Descriptive Catalogue" cannot be relied on, the true localities being purposely suppressed by Mr. Booth. But it is believed that he invariably named a locality in the same county as the actual one.

Many of the specimens are figured in the "Rough Notes." A reference to these figures is given in the following pages.

The order of a few of the cases has been re-arranged, so as to bring together closely allied species wherever it is found practicable. The fact of the cases being of four different sizes, which must each be arranged together, prevents any more complete classification of the contents of the Museum.

Cases No. 1 to 308 inclusive were set up under Mr. Booth's personal superintendence. The other cases have been added since his death.

In 1893 it was decided to continue the collection in accordance with the following scheme, which was duly approved by the Town Council:—

I. *Acquisition of Specimens.*

A. There are several valuable unmounted specimens belonging to the late Mr. Booth's collection which should be cased. They comprise seven additional species or sub-species.

B. In addition to this, it is hoped that collectors will from time to time make gifts of British-killed birds to the Museum.

C. Any rare specimens not already represented in the collection and obtained in Britain, and especially in Sussex, should be acquired by purchase as opportunities occur.

II. *Exhibition of Specimens.*

As the specimens are cased they are to be exhibited along the middle of the Museum in such a way as not to interfere with the general surveillance of the room by the Curator.

In accordance with this scheme several new cases have been completed or are in hand. A large show case has also been provided to hold the uncased specimens.

In September, 1901, the valuable collection of British (and especially Sussex) birds, made by the late Mr. William Borrer, of Cowfold, was purchased by the town, and many of his rarest birds have been added to this collection.

NOTE.—A number of specimens left uncased by Mr. Booth, and others since acquired, are placed in a large show-case at the end of the Museum, marked A. New cases, as they are prepared, are placed down the middle of the room. With these exceptions, all the cases are numbered consecutively, commencing at the north side of the entrance.

Cases Nos. 1 to 308 inclusive were prepared under Mr. Booth's personal superintendence. The others have been added since his death.

Biblioteca

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

GOLDEN EAGLES *(Winter)*.

CATALOGUE.

GOLDEN EAGLE.—(IMMATURE).

Case 1.

The specimens in this case (in conjunction with those in 306) show some of the various stages of plumage exhibited by this Eagle during its progress towards maturity.

It is probable that birds of this species are five or six years old before they assume the full mature plumage. Golden eagles vary considerably, but they should not, I imagine, be considered perfectly adult till all signs of white have disappeared from the tail, and also till the feathers on the legs have become a warm dark brown or rust colour.

The two specimens on the right, a male and female, I should judge to be two years old, and the remaining bird, a male, in the last stage before assuming the perfect adult plumage.

The birds were all trapped in the northern Highlands in the spring of 1878.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plates 2 and 4.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE.

Case 2.

Though banished from numbers of eyries where it was formerly in the habit of breeding, the White-tailed Eagle still* holds its own on the western coast of Scotland.

The male and female are here shown with their nest.

* This was true at the date of the first edition, but is not so now, in 1896.—*Ed.*

The case is copied from a sketch made in the Hebrides. The female was shot and the male trapped within a few miles of the same spot, in the spring of 1877.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 5.

SWIFT.

Case 3.

This is the last of the Swallow tribe to visit us in the spring, and the first to depart in the autumn.

Swifts are generally supposed to nest in holes under the eaves of houses or churches, but where suitable places of this description are wanting, they do not hesitate to make use of fissures and cracks in the face of cliffs or precipices.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the Cromarty Rocks, on the north-east coast of Scotland, in June, 1869.

This bird and the House Martin are here found in great numbers during the summer.

GOATSUCKER.

Case 4.

The Goatsucker, or Fern Owl, though unknown to many from its nocturnal habits, is a common bird from north to south.

I have noticed it as particularly numerous in Sussex, Norfolk and Ross-shire.

It arrives in this country in May, and usually takes its departure as soon as the rough weather in the autumn commences.

I have often at dusk seen several flying about the streets and round the chimneys, in towns on the southern and eastern coasts, during a gale of wind, previous to their departure.

The nest is placed in an open spot on a heath or moor, or on the middle of a foot-track through a wood. The birds rest quietly on the ground by day, and as soon as dusk sets in commence their jarring note, from which they derive the name of Nightjar. Their food consists mainly of moths and night-flying insects. They have a most capacious mouth, and are provided with a serrated claw, which is supposed by country people to be intended for combing the scales or down of the moths from their whiskers.

The birds were obtained on the Hill of Tarlogie, near Tain, in Ross-shire, in June, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 28.

SWALLOW.

Case 5.

There are several weeks in the spring during which Swallows may be daily observed landing on our shores. The first arrivals usually make their appearance early in April; and as late as the 20th of May, when out in the Channel, I have met with hundreds still crossing.

Should boisterous weather set in shortly after their arrival, they suffer greatly from the effects of the cold and wind. The weather in the second week in June, 1871, in the east of Norfolk, was unusually severe for that time of the year, and the unfortunate Swallows and Martins were seen in hundreds sheltering from the storm under the hedges and banks. I brought in several quite benumbed by cold, but after being placed in a warm room for some hours, they were enabled to fly off in search of food.

Swallows and Martins may frequently be observed, when flying over a river or pond, dipping into the water to drink. This operation is generally easily effected. I, however, noticed several

hundreds of these birds lose their lives in attempting the same thing a few years back in the east of Sussex.

The water had been drawn off from a large fish-pond, and although the surface still retained its usual appearance, it was in reality nothing more than a thick black mud of about the consistency of treacle.

The old saying, that "one fool makes many," certainly referred to the poor Swallows, for no sooner had the wings of one unlucky bird been caught by the mud while skimming too closely over the surface, than the struggles of the sufferer brought scores to the spot, and within an hour or two the mud was dotted all over with hundreds of dead and dying victims. Some of those nearest the shore were reached with landing nets, and after being cleansed from the mud in fresh water, and placed in the sun for a short time, were enabled to dry their feathers and make good their escape.

A few Swallows frequently remain long after the main body have left our shores for a warmer climate. These, I believe, are for the most part young birds, either too backward or too weak to attempt the journey. They are occasionally noticed as late as Christmas, if the weather continues open, but as they are generally lost sight of after a few days' frost, it may be supposed that they have at last succumbed to cold and hunger.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Sussex, during the summer of 1870.

GOLDEN PLOVER.—(SUMMER).

Case 6.

Golden Plovers, with black breasts, usually arrive at their breeding quarters in the Highlands at the end of April or the beginning of May; the time, however, varies with the state of the weather. In the spring of 1867, they made their appearance

rather early in the north-western part of Perthshire, and had taken up their summer quarters, when a heavy fall of snow again drove them south, and only about half a dozen pairs returned and nested on ground where hundreds are generally found.

It is a wonder how the eggs and young in such exposed spots are enabled to withstand the effects of the frost and snow. I have frequently observed the newly-hatched young on the hills in close proximity to snow-drifts twenty or thirty feet deep.

The bird is usually obtained in its finest plumage immediately it arrives at its breeding quarters; soon after commencing nesting, white feathers begin to show among the black, and its handsome appearance is consequently spoiled.

Like the Green Plover or Peewit, several pairs are commonly found nesting in company. When anyone approaches the neighbourhood of their nests, they show the greatest concern, never ceasing calling and flying round till the cause of their annoyance has disappeared.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Glenlyon, in Perthshire, in the beginning of June, 1867.

GOLDEN PLOVER.—(AUTUMN).

Case 7.

This is the plumage in which the bird is best known to those living south of the Tweed.

By the time the young are strong enough to leave the hills, the old birds have mostly assumed their autumn dress, and joining together in small flocks, they make their appearance on the shores of the Scotch firths. I have, however, occasionally met with specimens as late as the middle of September, which appeared, when on wing, to be almost in full summer plumage; but if closely examined, it would be found that the black

feathers in their breast were thickly interspersed with white.

Some few young birds, singly or in small parties, occasionally wander as far south as Norfolk, or even Sussex, by September; but being remarkably tame, they generally fall victims to the first gunner they approach, being easily enticed within shot by an imitation of their own note, however badly executed.

During severe weather, they may be found congregated* to the number of several thousands, generally frequenting tidal mudbanks, and retiring at high water to the adjoining marshes. It is at this season, while feeding on the mud, that they occasionally offer chances of which the punt-gunners in the neighbourhood are not slow to avail themselves—as many as fifty, sixty, and seventy being frequently obtained at a shot.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats, in September, 1871.

SAND MARTIN.—(IMMATURE).

Case 8.

During the early part of the autumn, large numbers of Sand Martins (mostly young) may be observed, particularly during wet weather, settled on the banks and among the reeds that surround

---

* Those who have never examined any old works on fowling or gunning may possibly not be aware that the sportsmen of former days had special terms for the flocks of every description of wildfowl, in the same manner as we speak of a covey of partridges, a bevy of quail, or a wisp of snipe. It used to be

A congregation of Plover,
A herd of Swan, &c., &c.

Folkard on Wildfowling gives a full account on pages 5 and 6.

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From Photograph] SAND MARTINS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

the broads and large pieces of water in the eastern part of the island. The case is intended to represent the birds in such a position.

The specimens were obtained near Shoreham, in Sussex, in September, 1875.

WREN.

Case 9.

It is needless to say much about this familiar little bird. *Jenny* Wren is almost as well known as *Cock* Robin.

It may possibly, however, have escaped the notice of some observers, that these little birds have a singular habit of roosting together in great numbers during cold weather.

I have repeatedly counted as many as ten or a dozen, just at dusk, flying one after another into a hole in a haystack, or in the thatch of some out-building.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Portslade, near Brighton, in June, 1874.

SAND MARTIN.—(MATURE).

Case 10.

We frequently have severe weather in the spring after the arrival of this poor little traveller.

The Sand Martin, however, appears to be a remarkably hardy bird, as I have sometimes noticed thousands huddled together on the reeds in the broads of our eastern counties during a snowstorm early in the spring, and apparently none the worse, should the sun break through on the following day.

When I lived in Glenlyon, in Perthshire, I was surprised to notice one season that no Sand

Martins nested in the banks of an island in the Lyon, where I had observed them the previous year. We were, however, visited by a very high flood in June, which completely covered the whole of the island, and caused considerable damage in the district by sweeping away both cattle and sheep.

I well remember landing, with a cast of the phantom minnow, the carcase of a fine ram, which was coming down the river with the first of the spate as I was returning from fishing.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Norfolk, in May, 1870.

HOUSE MARTIN.—(MATURE).

Case 11.

To by far the greater number of the British public, Swallows, Swifts and Martins are generally known by the name of Swallows.

Those, however, who take an interest in our small visitors may easily distinguish the little bird with blue-black plumage and broad white bar across the tail, and remember that scientific naturalists have bestowed on the tiny traveller the euphonious title of "Hirundo Urbica," while to humbler observers like ourselves it is simply known as the House Martin.

Most people welcome the arrival of these familiar visitors, and afford them protection when nesting under the eaves of their houses. They will, however, when taking a fancy to the corner of a window-frame, occasionally become a most persevering nuisance, insisting to fix their nursery, with all its accompanying dirt, to the glass of the window, even after receiving several forcible hints that the situation is unsuitable.

Like all the rest of the family, they are not only perfectly harmless to gardeners and farmers,

but they confer an inestimable boon on all, by ridding the air of millions of noxious insects.

If any of our British birds require a law to protect them, there are none, in my opinion, more worthy of it than the Swallow tribe.

It was lately stated in print that a certain firm of plumassiers had given out an order for a hundred dozen Swallows and Martins. Such wanton destruction of a useful bird ought certainly, if possible, to be put a stop to.

House Martins, although generally nesting, as their name implies, round the dwellings of man, may be occasionally found building amongst rocks and cliffs.

The specimens in the case were taken, together with their nest, at the Cromarty Rocks, in July, 1869.

DARTFORD WARBLER.

Case 12.

This is by no means an uncommon, though a decidedly local, species. I have, however, only met with it in the south-eastern counties.

During the summer, Dartford Warblers may generally be found in most of the large patches of furze that are scattered over the South Downs, though, being remarkably shy, they are liable to escape observation, as, on the slightest sign of danger, they immediately seek the shelter of the bushes.

In the winter they seem to be of a roving disposition, as I have met with them several times among the stunted thorn-bushes and straggling furze on the beach between Eastbourne and Pevensey, and when rabbit-shooting further inland, I have noticed them occasionally driven out by the beagles from cover, where no one would ever imagine they would be found.

The nest is small, and very artfully concealed. If deprived of their first nest, one pair will continue attempting to rear a brood till late in the season, even after being robbed of three or four sets of eggs.

They feed their young generally on the body of a largish yellow moth. I observed several pairs carrying a white substance in their mouths to their nests, which I could not make out, and on shooting one bird from each of two nests, I discovered that the food was identical in both cases. The wings of the moth had been removed, and I was not entomologist enough to name the species, but I observed that the birds hunted for their prey among the lower part of the stems of the furze.

The specimens in the case were taken near Brighton, in July, 1869.

PEEWIT.

Case 13.

This species is abundant in the British Islands from north to south, though its numbers would doubtless be far greater, were it not for the persecution it undergoes by being robbed of its eggs, which, unfortunately for the bird, have a great reputation as a dainty dish.

In autumn and winter Peewits collect in large flocks, and make their appearance on the mudbanks in the neighbourhood of the coast.

I do not know whether it is generally allowed that the numbers of our native birds are increased during the winter by arrivals from abroad; I have, however, on two separate occasions observed large flocks in the North Sea, at a considerable distance from land, evidently making for some part of our eastern coast.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Gullane Links, in East Lothian, in May, 1867.

GREY PLOVER.—(SPRING).

Case 14.

The specimens in the case shew the intermediate stage of the Grey Plover, between winter and summer plumage.

They were obtained on Breydon mudflats early in May, 1873.

GREY PLOVER.—(SUMMER).

Case 15.

At this season the Grey Plover is one of our handsomest birds.

Large flocks are occasionally seen on our eastern coast during May, though the numbers that make their appearance are very uncertain.

Their visits are only of short duration. After resting for an hour or two (should the wind be favourable) they mount high in the air and pursue their course, which is almost invariably north-east.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Breydon mudflats, in May, 1871.

These Plovers were particularly numerous that season, successive flocks following one another from the 12th to the 26th of May, after which but a few in imperfect plumage were seen.

SCANDINAVIAN ROCK PIPIT.

Case 16.

This bird has given rise to considerable discussion among scientific naturalists. In my humble opinion, however, it is only a northern form of our own Rock Pipit. Early in March I have shot several specimens, which plainly shewed that its winter dress was identical with that bird, only a very few of the vinous feathers being visible at that time. As spring advances, the vinous tint gradually spreads over the whole of the breast, and the back of the head and neck becomes a bluish grey.

In this plumage it may be found along the south coast from the second week in March till the latter part of April, usually frequenting the small brackish pools near the sea beach; in some seasons, though its numbers vary considerably, it is remarkably plentiful between Brighton and Worthing. I have visited its favourite haunts on several occasions during the last three years that I have been on the south coast, but not a specimen have I met with.

In March, 1871, I shot a single bird on the Norfolk coast, near Horsey.

The specimens in the case were obtained partly at Portslade, in March, 1866, and the remainder near Shoreham, in April, 1870.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 31.

Mr. Howard Saunders has remarked that some of the specimens in this case are probably the very rare Water Pipit.

MEADOW PIPIT.

Case 17.

This is one of the commonest of our British birds. Although several of these Titlarks remain with us through the winter, their numbers are considerably augmented by fresh arrivals in the spring. Any still foggy morning, from the middle of March till well on in April, they may be noticed landing on the south coast, singly and in small parties, from daybreak till nine or ten o'clock. For a day or two they may be observed in numbers about the banks of streams and salt-water pools near the sea beach, but with a change of weather, they soon proceed inland and scatter themselves over the country.

About October, there seems to be a general movement of these birds along the south coast, their line of flight being from east to west; but whether they are about to cross the channel, or what the object of their flight may be, I am unable to say.

The persecution that this unfortunate Pipit undergoes from the various smaller Hawks in the Highlands ought to tend to keep down their numbers. Merlins, Sparrow Hawks and Harriers all appear to have a special fancy for feeding their young brood with this particular bird, as long as any are to be met with in their neighbourhood.

The old birds, together with their young, were obtained between Shoreham and Worthing, on the coast of Sussex, in June, 1874.

HOUSE MARTIN.—(IMMATURE).

Case 18.

This case, which represents the birds clinging to the face of a cliff, is copied from a sketch made under Tantallon Castle, on the coast of East Lothian.

There are several ledges of rock along the shore between Seacliff and Canty Bay where House Martins may be found nesting every year. Their nests are, however, so much the colour of the rocks that it takes some time to discover their whereabouts.

The specimens were obtained partly in August, 1874, in East Lothian, and the remainder in Sussex, in September, 1875.

ROCK PIPIT.

Case 19.

This bird may be observed round our shores from north to south. As its name implies, it frequents cliffs and the precipitous rocks that overhang the sea on many parts of the coast.

It has a peculiar fancy for breeding on any small island in preference to the mainland. I have noticed this particularly the case at the "Ferns" and Bass Rock, together with all the islands in the

Firth of Forth on the east coast, and on the numerous small patches of rock lying off the coast of Ross-shire and Sutherland on the west.

The case is copied from a sketch made on the Bass; the nest was placed among some fallen stones in the passage leading through the Fortifications. Great numbers of these birds nest on the rock, generally among the buildings, or on the ledges on the south side.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the Bass Rock, in May, 1867.

TREE PIPIT.

Case 20.

This Pipit is only a summer visitor to our shores; it may, however, be met with in most counties during the nesting season. Though possibly proceeding to the north of Scotland, I have never myself observed this bird beyond the Forest of Glenmore, in Inverness-shire, where in the summer of 1869 I found it breeding in considerable numbers.

It has a pleasing note, and is known to bird-fanciers by the name of Singing Titlark.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Brighton, in June, 1875.

SEDGE WARBLER.

Case 21.

This lively little bird is found from north to south, wherever there are localities adapted to its habits.

It seems as noisy and as much at home in the reeds round a Highland loch as it does when met with in the fens of Cambridge or the broads of Norfolk.

The nest is generally placed at no great distance from water, either among the roots of the

sedges, on a rough bank, or against the stump of a tree.

The specimens in the case, both old and young, were obtained near Heigham Sounds in Norfolk, in July, 1871.

GREY PLOVER.—(AUTUMN).

Case 22.

This case shows the immature birds on their first arrival in this country in the autumn, and also the winter plumage of the adult.

The specimens were obtained on Breydon mudflats, in the autumn of 1872.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

Case 23.

Though frequently found in the neighbourhood of water, this Warbler is by no means so aquatic in its habits as the more common Reed and Sedge Warblers. Several pairs breed round most of the broads in the east of Norfolk, and I have also discovered their nests in hayfields and bramble-covered banks in the more southern counties.

When shooting in the Nook, at Rye, in Sussex, early one morning in May, 1858, I found that the samphire and other small weeds that grow on the mudbanks completely swarmed with Grasshopper Warblers. They had evidently only just landed, and were on the point of making their way inland. There must have been several hundreds in a small patch of weed of a dozen or twenty acres. There were probably some other small birds of passage among them, but two shots which I fired into the weeds produced about half-a-dozen, all of which were of this species.

I am unable to account for so many being found together, as I have noticed that our spring

migrants arrive, for the most part, singly or in small detached parties, large numbers seldom being observed flying in company.

Though it is very difficult to catch a glimpse of them during the day, even near their nesting-quarters, they may generally be seen about daybreak singing on some high reed or branch of a tree. The slightest sign of danger, however, is sufficient to cause them to drop like a stone into the thick cover, where they quietly remain, creeping about like a mouse till the place is again quiet.

One of the specimens in the case was shot near Brighton, in May, 1868; the other in the marshes near Hickling Broad, in Norfolk, in May, 1873.

When breeding in the large tracts of furse on the Downs, this bird often chooses a thorn bush among the furze, on which it perches for hours, uttering almost continuously its peculiar note. In such positions it will allow one to creep quietly up to within a few feet of its perch, so that one can see its neck swelled and throbbing with the jarring sound.

When collecting moths in the woods near Poynings, I have heard the birds jarring (an octave or so above the note of the Nightjar) without intermission till past one o'clock at night. I have also heard them at two o'clock in the morning, and have no doubt that the sound is often continued all night.—*Ed.*

REED WARBLER.

Case 24.

Scientific naturalists declare we have in this country two distinct species of Reed Warblers, but whether this is the case or not, I leave to wiser heads than mine to decide.

Wherever reeds are abundant this bird is sure to be met with, either along the banks of rivers and ponds, or in large beds such as are found in the neighbourhood of the broads of Norfolk and Suffolk and adjoining counties.

The nest is usually attached to three or four stems of the reed, and if rocking is a luxury to

the young birds, they must certainly during rough weather have a particularly happy time of it, as their cradle sways backwards and forwards with every breath of wind.

Like their neighbour, the Sedge Warbler, they are remarkably noisy, though not extremely melodious songsters. During the day both species confine themselves to an occasional cackling note, evidently reserving their harmony for the evening concert, which usually commences as soon as the sun gets low. Hickling Broad, in the east of Norfolk, is one of the spots where this may be heard to perfection any fine evening in June.

The din that is caused by several hundreds of these birds singing and chattering at the same time, together with the croaking of the frogs, the jarring of the Night Hawks, and the drumming of the Snipes is perfectly deafening, and would never be credited by those who have not heard it. By about 11 p.m., the greater part of the performers are quiet, but the slightest sound, even the slushing of a large pike on the look-out for his supper, is enough to make them break out again in full chorus.

During cold and stormy weather they remain remarkably silent, hardly a sound, except the occasional scream of a Coot or Moorhen, being heard through the swamps, to break the monotony of the sighing of the wind through the reed-beds and the splash of the rain in the open water.

The old birds, with their young, were obtained on Heigham Sounds, in Norfolk, in June, 1871.

BLACK CAP.

Case 25.

The Black Cap arrives in the spring, passes the summer in our plantations and gardens, and leaves in the autumn, soon after its young are sufficiently strong to provide for themselves.

It has been stated that a few remain through the winter in the western part of the island; but I have never met with any at that season.

The song of this bird is but little inferior to that of the Nightingale.

The specimens, both old and young, were obtained at Portslade, near Brighton, in June, 1874.

WRYNECK.

Case 26.

This is only a summer visitor, arriving early in April, and, after rearing its young, leaving us before the cold weather sets in.

It is a well known bird in most of the southern and midland counties, breeding frequently in fruit trees in gardens in the immediate vicinity of houses.

In some parts it is known by the name of Cuckoo's Mate, its arrival being generally noticed shortly after that of the well-known harbinger of spring. Anyone who has watched one of these birds sunning itself on the limb of a tree, and remarked the curious contortions it indulges in, can scarcely fail to understand the reason the name of Wryneck is applied to it.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton, in May, 1866.

GOLD CREST.

Case 27.

This bird is plentiful from north to south, occurring most frequently in the neighbourhood of large fir plantations. Though it remains with us as a resident throughout the year, I have noticed in several countries that fresh arrivals take place in the autumn, and such being the case, I suppose a corresponding number leave in the spring.

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From Photograph] TEAL (DRAKE, DUCK AND YOUNG). [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

I have never myself met with this species while crossing the North Sea during the autumnal migration, but several fishermen (who knew the bird well) have assured me that scores have occasionally settled on their boats to rest; one man in particular stating that they would roost all night in any shelter they could find, some creeping into the blocks, where, he remarked, they would remain "weeping all night," and in the morning would fly down and pick about on the corks and other portions of the nets that were out of water. As I discovered that they were known to the men by the name of Herring Spink, I was particular in inquiring whether they referred to the Chaffinch, but I found that they were all well acquainted with that bird also. I have, when cruising with the herring fleet in the North Sea during the autumn, generally noticed the Chaffinch as one of the most frequent visitors to the boats. Some of them appear much distressed by the journey, and after pecking about the deck for some time often go to sleep in an old fish-basket or any quiet corner they can find.

The masters of most of the lightships off the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts have for some time past very kindly been in the habit of keeping for me the right wing of all the birds that strike the lamps; but, although I have examined thousands of these wings from time to time, I never saw but one belonging to the present species.

During the autumn of 1863, I found early one morning a fir plantation, on the coast of East Lothian, almost covered with these birds; there must have been scores on every tree for several acres. How such a gathering can be accounted for I am at a loss to judge, unless they had just crossed the sea from the north of Europe. I visited the same place the next day, provided with a good supply of dust shot, being determined to try and discover if any Fire Crests were among them

numbers, but the flock had entirely disappeared.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the spring of 1869, in Tarlogie Woods, near Tain, in Ross-shire.

HEDGE-SPARROW.

Case 28.

This well-known bird is represented with its young brood.

The fleshy substance round the beak of the young was carefully copied and coloured from a living "model."

The specimens in the case were obtained near Brighton, in May, 1874.

GREEN SANDPIPER.

Case 29.

It is only of late years that naturalists have been acquainted with the singular fact that this Sandpiper lays its eggs in the deserted nests of Wood-Pigeons, Thrushes and other birds, in the branches of trees at a considerable elevation from the ground. It is believed that a few pairs annually rear their young in the northern counties of England, though the greater number proceed to the north of Europe on the approach of summer.

I have once or twice met with this species in winter; it is, however, most common in Great Britain during spring and autumn.

The Green Sandpiper is at all times very difficult to observe closely, taking wing on the slightest sign of danger, and generally flying to a considerable distance.

Two of the specimens in the case are old birds shot in the South Marshes, near Yarmouth, in

August, 1871; and the third is a young one killed near Hickling Broad, in 1873.

WOOD SANDPIPER.—(SUMMER).

Case 30.

The Wood Sandpiper is most frequently observed in the autumn. It is, however, occasionally met with in the spring and summer, and has once or twice been noticed breeding in the northern parts of the island.

In June, 1867, I found a pair of these birds on Gullane Links, in East Lothian, and from their actions I have not the slightest doubt they were breeding close at hand; but, one of them being accidentally killed, I was unable to discover their nest.

The bird shot was a female, and had evidently been sitting.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the marshes round Hickling Broad, in Norfolk, in May, 1870.

WOOD SANDPIPER.—(AUTUMN).

Case 31.

The immature birds of this species used to be plentiful in the marshes near Rye, in Sussex, some years ago; but since the drainage of the ground and other alteration, they have never appeared in such numbers. They may, however, occasionally be seen in flocks in August and September in any flat marshy district, remaining sometimes for weeks, if not meeting with too warm a reception.

I have never fallen in with this bird in the winter months.

The specimens in the case were shot in the marshes between Rye and Winchelsea, in Sussex, in August, 1858.

BEARDED TITMOUSE.—(SUMMER).

Case 32.

The drainage of marshes and reclaiming of waste lands all over the country are banishing scores of our native birds from the strongholds they have held for ages.

This handsome little bird, however, unlike some of the larger species, is at present in no danger of being entirely driven from our islands, as the more extensive broads and meres in the eastern counties offer them a safe retreat. The districts, however, that are suited to their habits are fast becoming much reduced; several spots where they were formerly common in Kent and Sussex having become completely changed by the new style of farming and other innovations.

The never-failing persecution they suffer from dealers and collectors tends also to greatly restrict their numbers.

The price of four shillings a dozen, which is offered for their eggs, induces the natives of those dreary wastes to search diligently, and but few of the first nests ever escape their sharp eyes. After the reeds get up to a certain height, it is more difficult to make out the whereabouts of the birds, and consequently the later broods escape. No one but a practised hand would ever discover the nests of this species.

There are, however, in the fen and broad districts generally a class of men who make a living by egging, gunning and fishing. This occupation seems to have been handed down from father to son, but I am afraid that, like many of the rarer denizens of the swamps, they will before long be either driven from their quarters, or forced to adopt a new style of life.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Heigham Sounds, in Norfolk, in May, 1870.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 23.

WHITETHROAT.

Case 33.

These lively little migrants soon make their arrival known, by showing themselves singing and chattering on the top of the first hedge they reach after landing on our shores for their summer visit.

They seem happy enough when they reach our coast, but I have noticed them very hard pressed during a fresh north-west wind in the Channel.

They appear to fly low to escape the force of the wind, and this, unfortunately, leads to their being struck down by the spray, when some unusually heavy sea happens to break right in front of them.

I believe that the smaller birds of passage seldom attempt to cross in the face of a gale, but that they will occasionally make a mistake in the weather I have good proof, as I have picked up several (particularly of this species) floating dead on the water, a few miles off the south coast.

They are remarkably neat and handsome birds when they first arrive, but the cares of a family, together with the toil of providing for their wants, soon takes the gloss off their coats, and by the end of the summer they generally have a most ragged and disreputable appearance.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of Brighton during the summer of 1870. The old birds are not the parents of the young, being shot earlier in the season.

LESSER WHITETHROAT.

Case 34.

The Lesser Whitethroat is by no means so abundant as the common. I have, however, noticed it in considerable numbers in the grass country about Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex.

On the south coast it shows itself most commonly early in the autumn; it is then on the point of leaving us for the winter.

The nest of this species is a particularly light and finely-interwoven structure, being just sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the young brood, and at the same time so lightly built as almost to give the impression of being old and deserted.

The specimens in the case were taken in a clap-net close to Brighton, in August, 1869.

WOODWREN.

Case 35.

The Woodwren is another summer visitor. I have noticed this bird as being particularly numerous in the wildest glens of Perthshire, Ross-shire and Caithness.

When observed in the south, in the neighbourhood of Brighton, it appears to have a partiality for high trees, especially beech; the fine old timber in Stanmer Park being one of the favourite haunts of this bird. In the north, however, it is forced to put up with the stunted birch and fir that alone appear to thrive in the rocky glens it frequents. The nest is placed on the ground, generally at no great distance from the roots of a tree.

The specimens were obtained in Glenlyon, in Perthshire, in June, 1867.

GARDEN WARBLER.

Case 36.

The Garden Warbler, like the Black Cap and Nightingale, is only a visitor to our shores, being found during summer in most of the English counties; its unobtrusive habits and sober colouring lead, however, to its frequently being overlooked.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton early in the autumn of 1869.

BEARDED TIT.—(IMMATURE).

Case 37.

The case represents the young birds as soon as they are full fledged. In this early stage it is easy to distinguish the males from the females, as the former have already assumed the orange-coloured beak, which always remains one of their distinguishing points.

The present specimens were obtained in September; but young birds in this state of plumage may frequently be seen by the middle of May, or even earlier.

The Bearded Titmouse commences its nesting operations as early as the middle of March, and would in all probability rear two or three broods in a season if unmolested. The demand for eggs, however, is so great, that but few of the earlier nests escape.

The specimens in the case were shot on Hickling Broad, in Norfolk, in September, 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 24.

WILLOW WREN.

Case 38.

This small migrant is widely distributed over the British Islands, being particularly numerous even to the north of Scotland, wherever there is sufficient vegetation in the various glens.

The great similarity between this bird and the

Chiff-chaff leads many to confuse them. There is, however, a very marked difference in their song, in the position and construction of their nests, and also in the marking of their eggs.

I have seen it stated that a Cuckoo's egg has been found in the nest of this species. It is, of course, well known that the Cuckoo occasionally carries its egg in its mouth, and is in that manner enabled to insert it in nests that would be unapproachable to a bird of such size. I, however, am unable to understand how the young Cuckoo, when arrived at the proper age, would ever be enabled to make its exit from its nursery; the aperture in the nest being constructed of size sufficient only to allow of the entry or departure of its rightful owner.

I have noticed these birds very busy in gardens in July and August, pecking about under the leaves of the currant bushes, and discovered that they were making a wholesale clearance of the little green bugs that infest the plants at that season.

The specimens in the case, together with the nest, were obtained in Glenlyon, in Perthshire, in June, 1867.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 5.

WHIMBREL.

Case 39.

A few pairs of these birds still breed in the wilder parts of the north of Scotland, and on some of the adjacent islands; several of the localities, however, that they formerly resorted to are entirely deserted.

During spring and autumn considerable flocks may be met with all round our coasts.

The specimens in the case were shot at Rye, in Sussex, in May, 1862.

BEARDED TIT.—(WINTER).

Case 40.

In winter the Reed Pheasants* join in flocks, varying from three to four or ten or fifteen, and keep together till early in the spring.

Though such delicate looking little birds, they are remarkably hardy, and seem able to contend against severe weather with greater success than many much larger and apparently stronger birds.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the reed beds round Heigham Sounds, in Norfolk, in December, 1871.

RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Case 41.

The Butcher-bird, as this species is more frequently styled in the south, arrives in the beginning of May, and after rearing its young, departs early in the autumn.

In some parts of Sussex, and also in the grass country in the neighbourhood of Harrow-on-the-Hill, a few miles north of London, this bird is particularly abundant.

I have never myself observed them further north than Norfolk, though they occur in Yorkshire, and have at times, it is said, been met with in Scotland.

They prey on beetles and other large insects, at times for convenience in feeding transfixing them on thorns in hedges. I once noticed a male flying with what appeared to be an old Yellowhammer in his claws; though it is stated that the Shrike occasionally destroys young birds, I should hardly have imagined one capable of slaying a full-grown Yellow Bunting.

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* The Bearded Titmouse is known among the marshmen in the east of Norfolk by the name of Reed Pheasant.

The female and young were obtained at Potter Heigham, in Norfolk, in July, 1869; the male being killed in Sussex on his first arrival in May, at which season the plumage is always in its greatest perfection.

CHIFF-CHAFF.

Case 42.

The Chiff-Chaff is usually the first of the warblers to visit us in the spring. It spreads over the greater part of the country and is said to be observed frequently in the north of Scotland.

As many writers have recorded this fact, it is probably correct; but I have myself been unable to detect any in the Highlands, though the Willow Wren and Wood Wren are particularly numerous even in the wildest glens.

The eggs of these three small species of Leaf Warblers (as they are styled by some authors) are much more easily distinguished than the birds themselves.

That of the Willow Warbler is, like the others, of a pinkish white ground, strongly blotched with red spots towards the longer end. The markings on the egg of the Chiff-chaff are of a claret colour, while the egg of the Wood Wren is thickly speckled with warm brown.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Plumpton, in Sussex, in April, 1867.

SPARROW HAWK.

Case 43.

I am afraid this Hawk has many enemies and but few friends. Those who take an interest in falconry often put in a plea for that still greater robber, the Peregrine; but I never yet heard a word spoken in defence of the poor Sparrow Hawk.

That he is a bad character no one who has taken the trouble to watch his habits can deny.

Gamekeepers often wrongfully accuse certain birds of carrying off the young pheasants from the coops during the breeding season; but with regard to this hawk I always think that he fully deserves the bad name which he has acquired.

This bird would, I should imagine, soon become a very numerous species, were it not so universally killed down. It is seldom that a brood is allowed to fly on any ground where game is preserved, except where they owe their safety to the denseness of the timber or the laziness of the gamekeepers and trappers.

The Sparrow Hawk is found all over the country, being most numerous in the neighbourhood of large woods.

It generally makes use of the nest of the Crow or some other large bird in which to rear its ravenous brood. I have noticed in the Highlands that the young birds were frequently fed upon the Meadow Pipit, which is one of the commonest small birds in that part of the country during the summer months.

The specimens in the case, both old and young, were obtained near Lairg, in Sutherland, in June, 1868.

The nest had been built and occupied by a pair of Grey Crows the previous year.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 14.

CURLEW.

Case 44.

During the summer months these birds resort to the hills and moors, where, in company with the Red Grouse and Golden Plover, they rear their broods. In the autumn they may be found in flocks, sometimes feeding on the coast, and

occasionally on the stubbles and turnip fields. On the approach of winter they generally take up their quarters on the mudbanks in some tidal harbour, or on any extensive flats along the coast where they are free from persecution. If not frequently disturbed, they are by no means shy, but after a few shots they become one of the most wary of birds, their well-known cry serving as a signal of danger to all the wildfowl within hearing distance. They are a first-rate bird for the table, particularly when a few severe frosts have taken down a little of the fat with which they are almost covered when they first arrive on the mudbanks.

I have once or twice observed small flocks of young birds in the Nook, at Rye Harbour, in Sussex, as early as July; but this, I should imagine, must be two or three months sooner than they are usually found so far south.

As will be seen by the specimens in the case, the young, when first hatched, have only a short bill like a Plover.

The old birds with their brood were obtained on the hills in Glenlyon, in Perthshire, in June, 1867.

KINGFISHER.

Case 45.

There is, unfortunately, a certain class of prowling gunners who never can resist a shot at this beautiful and harmless little bird; beautiful it certainly is, though its beauty departs with its life, as the effigies one sees in the windows of the ordinary taxidermist are only a caricature of the living bird.

The Kingfisher is well-known to anglers as a sociable companion on the banks of the streams they both love so well.

During the autumn I have in days gone by often noticed as many as forty or fifty of these

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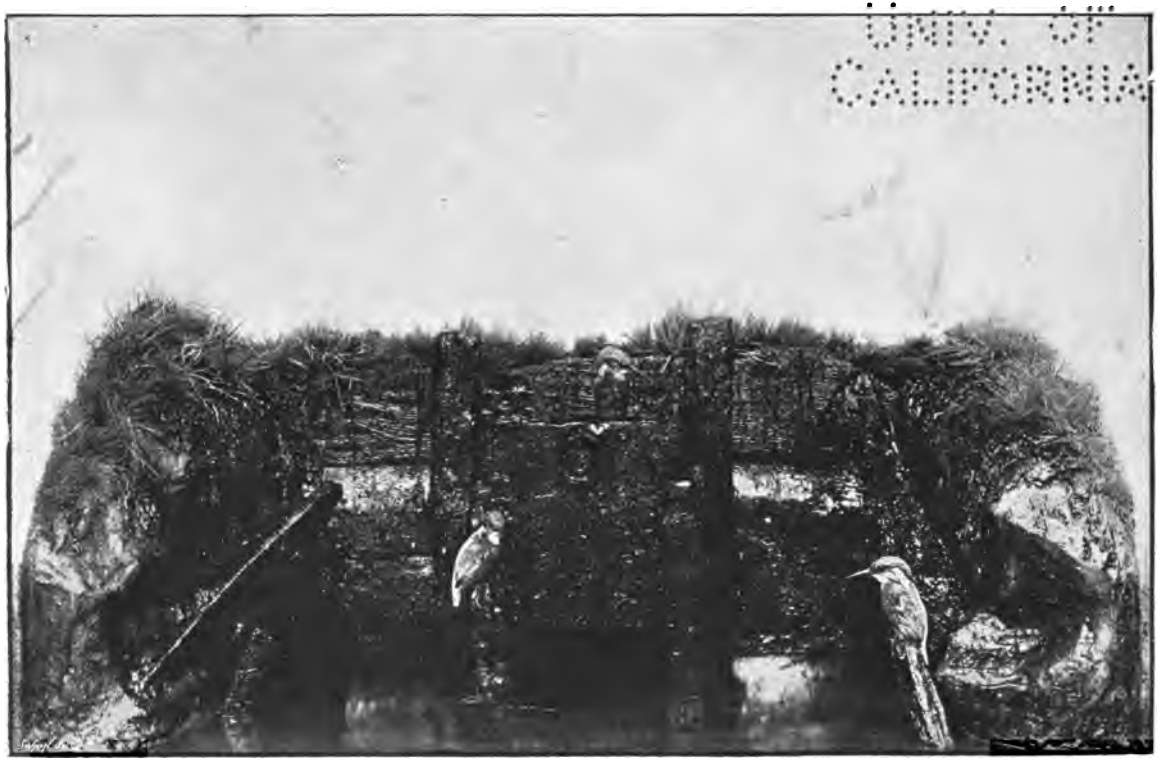

From Photograph] KINGFISHERS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

birds fishing in the channels among the mudbanks in the Nook, at Rye, in Sussex. They used to commence working down the creeks soon after the turn of the tide, and closely following the falling water they found abundant food in the numerous shallow pools. About half-flood they used generally to make a move, flying up the creeks, and so on to the small drains that led through the marshes, and then dispersing themselves over the levels. I have occasionally observed a score or two fly past in small parties of threes and fours within a quarter of an hour while I was watching them from the shingle banks close at hand—one or two now and then steadying themselves for a moment, and then making a dash after a shrimp or small sea fish.

Fifteen years make a difference in most things; the mudbanks and creeks are certainly gone, and I expect the numerous parties of Kingfishers that frequented them remain only in the memory of those that have had the pleasure of watching them.

The last time I visited the spot, some fine specimens of Southdown mutton were grazing stolidly and complacently on the luxuriant turf that had formed where previously hundreds of acres of mudbanks were covered by every flowing tide.

I see that this habit of coming down to the salt water, and occasionally into the harbours, is common all along the south coast during the autumn.

In the Broad districts in the eastern counties the birds are not nearly so common as might be expected.

While Snipe shooting one winter round Hickling Broad, in Norfolk, I noticed some small object splashing in the water at the side of a dyke, and on proceeding to the spot I discovered an unfortunate Kingfisher that had come to grief in a rather singular manner. The bird had evidently at some former

time been struck by a shot, which had passed through the upper mandible. This wound was quite healed up, but a small piece of the horny substance of the beak had been splintered, and into the crack produced by the fracture, two or three of the fine fibres which form part of the flowers or seeds of the reed were so firmly fixed, that the bird was held fast. It must have been flying up the dyke, and, brushing too closely to the reeds that grew on the banks, been caught in the manner described.

The struggles of the captive had broken down the reed, which was lying flat on the water, except when lifted up by the victim in his vain attempts to escape. On being cleared from his unpleasant position he flew off, apparently none the worse for the mishap.

The specimens in the case were shot between Shoreham and Lancing, in Sussex, in January, 1871, the case itself being copied from a small sluice on the saltings in Shoreham Harbour.

SHIELDRAKE.

Case 46.

The birds are abundant on many parts of the coast. They may be found as residents, however, more commonly in the northern than in the southern division of the island; but in severe weather they are frequently driven from their usual haunts, and make their appearance on any open water.

In some quarters they are known as "Burrow Ducks," their name being derived from their habit of breeding in rabbit warrens, the nest being usually placed at a depth of four or five feet in the burrow.

By the time the young are hatched, the parent birds (the females especially) generally present a very dirty and ragged appearance; the confined

entrance and passage to their nursery most probably being the main cause of their threadbare condition.

Most waterfowl conduct their newly-hatched young under the shelter of the reeds or long grass that may be found near at hand; but this species, if not out at sea, may usually be observed with their brood on the open sands.

The young birds, though seen in such a seemingly unprotected state, are by no means easily procured.

On the first signs of danger they scatter in all directions, and each one taking a line for itself, it is seldom that more than one falls a victim to the pursuer. If surprised among the sandbanks and bent grass, the colour so resembles the surrounding objects that they may almost be trodden upon without being perceived.

The male and female in the case were obtained just before the breeding season, being shot early in the spring of 1867, in Gullane Bay, in the Firth of Forth. The old birds belonging to the brood were killed, but the soiled condition of their feathers would only have given a very poor idea of what handsome birds they had been a few weeks earlier. The young were taken in Dornoch Firth, in June, 1868.

In the summer of 1893, I observed in a shallow rocky bay on the west coast of South Uist several adult birds of this species fishing at half-tide some two hundred yards from the shore. On approaching the water's edge, a single old bird swam off the rocks followed by over forty ducklings, and a moment or two afterwards a second old bird with a similar following appeared from behind another rock. These two must have been keeping a crêche for the benefit of the rest.—*Ed.*

MERLIN.

Case 47.

Immature birds of this species are frequently met with in the south, though the true home of

this dashing little hawk is evidently in the land of the heather and mist.

They are said to be very destructive to game, and as such usually pay the penalty that the possession of a bad name incurs. Whether it is that my own experience with regard to this bird has been too limited to form a correct judgment I am unable to say, but I hardly think that they are the desperate characters that they are generally described. Those which I have seen in the south were usually in pursuit of small birds, and while seeking this sort of prey they are frequently captured in the clap-nets that abound near Brighton.

On the Grouse moors in the north I have examined the remains of the victims that they have consumed near their nests, and never found anything larger than a Dunlin, which bird, with Larks, Pipits, and large moths (principally of the Egger species), seemed to make up their bill of fare. Though frequenting most of the wild rocky glens in the Highlands, they seem to have a partiality for the more open moors, being particularly numerous in the flat parts of Sutherland and Caithness.

The nest is generally placed amongst the heather on the ground in the open moor. The eggs in the case were, however, taken from the face of a rock overhanging a hill loch in Ross-shire.

The female was shot, but, being a good deal injured, was not retained; while the male, falling winged among large stones, managed to make good his escape into some hole before I could reach the spot. While searching for him, I stumbled on one of the best concealed whisky stills I ever met with. It will certainly be a particularly 'cute exciseman that discovers its whereabouts without the help of previous information.

The male bird in the case was trapped at a nest in Strathmore, in Caithness, in June, 1869, and the female shot in Sutherland the previous month.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 13.

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From Photograph] KESTRELS, NEST AND YOUNG. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

KESTREL.

Case 48.

This is by far the most numerous of the Hawk tribe in Great Britain. Though not generally so regarded, it is one of our most useful birds, being a decided ally to both farmer and game preserver. I have been so frequently assured that Kestrels have been detected preying upon young game, that I suppose some misguided old bird must, when greatly pressed by the cares of providing for a hungry brood, have snatched some precocious young pheasant from the neighbourhood of the coops, and, like many another poor bungling thief, been caught at the first attempt, while the greater rogues go free. The rats alone that these birds destroy while procuring food for their young would commit ten times more damage in one year than the poor inoffensive Kestrels could possibly effect in their whole lives.

This bird breeds in a variety of situations. In the south it may be found nesting in chalk pits and in the cliffs overhanging the sea. In the midland counties it will make use of any old deserted nest when other accommodation cannot be found; and on the moors in the north the steep rocky faces of the numerous ravines and old ruined buildings are for the most part resorted to. In the summer of 1868 I found a brood of young Kestrels on a perfectly bare spot on an open moor in Sutherland, and in the following year I was shown three eggs on a shelf in a shepherd's shealing in Ben Alisky, in Caithness, which had only been deserted by its rightful owners the previous month; the bird making its escape through a hole in the chimney while we were entering the building.

The specimens in the case were obtained along the coast near Canty Bay, in East Lothian, in June 1867. The case itself is copied from a Kestrel's

nest in a rock overhanging the road between Kinlochewe and Gairloch, in Ross-shire.

LONG-EARED OWL.

Case 49.

This species is common in most parts of the country, being found, however, to be more plentiful wherever there are fir plantations of any size.

Unlike the Short-eared Owl, these birds are seldom seen by day. Soon after sunset they leave the shelter of the woods, and search the adjacent fields and hedge rows for their prey.

When I lived in East Lothian, I used to observe these owls during the summer, coming regularly at dusk to the stacks for rats and mice, though the woods where they nested were at a distance of nearly two miles.

The young birds have a particularly sad and plaintive whistle (something resembling a deep-drawn sigh) when calling for their food. Where there are several broods in the same plantation, the effect of their wailing cries is anything but lively when listened to on a still night in the gloomy depths of the pine woods; the mournful notes breaking out first on one side, then on another, and finally being answered from all quarters at once.

This species occasionally preys upon young birds. I one evening noticed a Long-eared Owl making several visits to a boat-shed on one of the broads in Norfolk, and on examining the place the next morning, I discovered that a brood of young swallows had disappeared during the night.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Norwich, in June, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 20.

SHORT-EARED OWL.

Case 50.

These birds are permanent residents in many parts of the island, but numbers of fresh arrivals make their appearance in the autumn, usually showing themselves about the same time as the first flights of Woodcocks in the eastern counties: and this fact, together with their somewhat similar flight, has led to their being called in some districts the "Woodcock Owl."

This species appears capable of taking its prey by day as well as night. I have often noticed several of these birds hunting over the marshes in Norfolk while the sun was up, and during dull weather they all seem out in search of food by 3 p.m.

They confine themselves entirely to the ground, breeding amongst the heather on the open moors of Scotland, and in the southern counties frequenting the rush marshes and other waste lands.

On their first arrival in the autumn they are not unfrequently flushed from turnip fields, occasionally being found in such situations in considerable numbers.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the Hickling Marshes, in Norfolk, in December, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I, Plates 18 and 19.

WILD DUCK.

Case 51.

Though not so numerous as some species of our British wildfowl, the Wild Duck is by far the most generally known, occurring at various seasons in all parts of the island.

There have been several discussions in the sporting papers about the time that this bird

commences nesting, some of the dates given being a month or two in advance of others.

There can, however, be little doubt that in some localities the birds pair and the eggs are laid considerably earlier than in others.

Local naturalists frequently fancy that the habits of the birds all over the British Islands must be the same as they have observed in their own particular district.

The Wild Duck and Wigeon are perhaps the best flavoured, and consequently the most sought after, of all our wildfowl, the only others that can compete with them being the Pintail, Teal and Pochard. Even if they frequent the sea during the day, they seldom acquire the fishy taste that is so common in some fowl.

Towards night they are sure to make their way inland to the marshes and rivers for food. I often noticed, when in the south of Scotland, that these birds resorted to the potato fields in large flocks, remaining all night scattered over the ground, searching for the exposed roots, and leaving just before daybreak for the open sea.

The male bird, though represented in the case as sunning himself on the bank in the society of his wife and family, is in reality but little given to a domestic life, usually leaving the brood to the care of the female, and seeking his own pleasures in company with two or three faithless husbands like himself.

The female and young were obtained in Glenlyon in Perthshire in June, 1867, the male being killed earlier in the season.

WIGEON.

Case 52.

Though it has been stated that this bird but rarely remains to breed in the British Islands, con-

siderable numbers usually rear their young in three or four of the most northern counties of Scotland. When searching for the nests of other species, I have on one or two occasions stumbled by chance over ten or fifteen nests in one day, and this alone will show that the Wigeon remains with us in sufficient numbers to be styled a "resident."

By the beginning of October immense flocks make their appearance on the north-east coast of Scotland: these are probably from the north of Europe. On their first arrival they are quite unsuspicious of danger, and hundreds fall victims to the numerous punt gunners, as many as forty, fifty, and occasionally sixty, being bagged at one discharge of the big gun. The warm reception they meet with soon drives the greater part of the birds south, and during the depth of the winter but few remain in the north. At this season they may be met with all round the coast, and on any large sheets of inland water that remain open.

The young, in the downy state, have the same markings as the young of the Wild Duck, but the ground colour is a much warmer brown.

The male and female were killed in the Dornoch Firth on the north-east coast of Scotland in April, 1869, and the nest and eggs were taken in Strathmore in Caithness the following month.

OYSTER CATCHER.

Case 53.

The "Sea Pie," as this bird is sometimes called in the south, is only an occasional visitor to Sussex and the adjoining counties, but in the Channel Islands and again in Scotland it may be found at all seasons as a resident.

The Scotch name of "Mussel Pecker" seems much more appropriate to this bird than that of

Oyster Catcher. It might possibly have a chance to make a meal off a few mussels by swallowing some of the smaller shells whole, like an Eider or a Herring Gull, but what use an oyster could possibly be to it I am at a loss to understand.*

These birds occasionally collect in immense flocks; I have frequently found at least two or three thousand feeding together on the mudbanks at the Little Ferry, near Golspie in Sutherland. From never having been disturbed they were perfectly fearless, and would not take the slightest notice of a boat, allowing us to scull past in the punt within five or ten yards, while in pursuit of other fowl. Being of little or no use, I never tried a shot at them with the big gun, though, had I been so inclined, I might easily have bagged from 150 to 200 at a shot.

The Oyster Catcher chooses a variety of situations for breeding purposes. At the Fern Islands it lays its eggs on the shingle and sand at a short distance above high-water mark. On several of the Scotch rivers, such as the Spey or the Tay, it nests amongst the rough stones that form the banks of the river, while in some districts in the Highlands it chooses any open spot in either a potato or oat field where, until the crops get up, it sits plainly in view of everyone that passes within a mile of the spot. I have also seen its eggs on some of the large detached rocks that are found off the west coast of Ross and Sutherland.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the banks of the Lyon in Perthshire in June, 1867.

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* I have been informed that it frequently crushes the shells of the mussels, and extracting the fish, leaves the fragments scattered over the rocks; and this information is given as an irresistible proof of the strength of its beak.

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From Photograph] BARN OWLS AND YOUNG. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

BARN OWL.

Case 54.

This useful bird is so generally distributed and so universally well-known, that any remarks I could make on its habits would be superfluous.

The male, female and brood were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in June, 1872.

The case is copied from the bell tower of Chiltington Church, near Plumpton, in Sussex.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 21.

TAWNY OWL.

Case 55.

Though by no means an uncommon, this is rather a local species.

As its name of Wood Owl denotes, it frequents those parts of the country that are most densely timbered.

It usually nests in a hole in a hollow tree, or in the deserted nest of some other bird, but has in a few instances been discovered breeding in a rabbit burrow.

Like all the rest of the family, it is a most useful bird, but, unfortunately, does not generally meet with the protection it so well deserves.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Balcombe in Sussex in June, 1875.

NORFOLK PLOVER.

Case 56.

The true home of this bird in the British Islands is, as its name denotes, in the eastern counties. On the large warrens in the neighbourhood of Thetford and other parts of Norfolk, it breeds abundantly.

On the range of the South Downs in Sussex, from above Worthing to Newhaven, it is also by no

means scarce, being perhaps most plentiful on the hills between Brighton and Lewes.

I noticed that all the nests I have discovered in Sussex have been placed on slopes of the downs that faced either south or west.

I have never met with this bird during the winter, though I have heard of their being occasionally flushed from the turnip-fields late in the autumn, and it is most probable that they leave the country on the approach of cold weather.*

I believe it has been stated by most naturalists that the male and female are alike. This is certainly true as regards the plumage, but, as will be seen by the specimens in the case, the male has a knob of about the size of two peas on the base of the beak, which easily distinguishes him from his mate. We are likewise informed that incubation lasts sixteen or seventeen days, but I am afraid that the patience of the birds will have to be taxed for about five days longer before their downy progeny breaks the shell.

The male, female and eggs are from the hills between Brighton and Lewes, and were obtained in June, 1872.

The case is a correct representation of a nest found near Falmer, every stone and stem of furze being brought from the identical spot.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 13.

GARGANEY.

Case 57.

This beautifnl little Duck is only a summer visitor to Great Britain.

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* I was previously unaware that this Plover was found in Sussex during the winter; but to-day (January 25th, 1876) I was informed by a shepherd near Brighton, who knows the bird well, that he had just seen five flying together.

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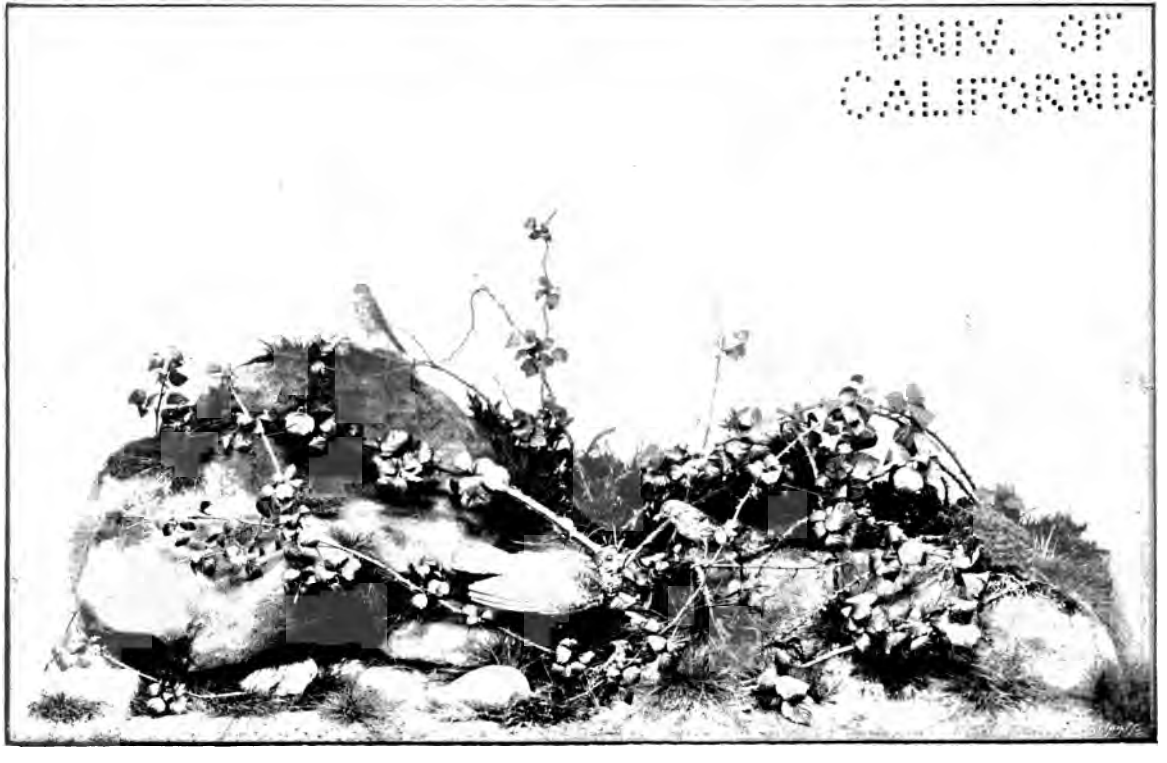

From Photograph] YOUNG CUCKOO AND ITS FOSTER PARENTS (TITLARKS). [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

It is far from uncommon in Norfolk and Suffolk, arriving about the latter end of March or beginning of April. Several pairs usually nest in the reed beds and rough marshes in the neighbourhood of Hickling Broad.

The young in their first plumage are by no means unlike the Common Teal of the same age, but the pale blue feathers on the wing at once indicate their species.

The specimens in the case were shot on Hickling Broad in Norfolk in May, 1870.

TEAL.

Case 58.

The Teal is one of our commonest ducks, numbers remaining with us all the year round to rear their young, and large flocks arriving from the Continent in the winter, generally making their appearance a day or two before we are visited by severe weather.

They are usually unsuspicious of danger, but, like all wildfowl, they have their restless moods, and when this is the case it is almost impossible to approach within gunshot of them.

The female and brood were obtained on a hill loch in the west of Ross-shire in May, 1868; the male being killed near Bonner Bridge earlier in the season.

CUCKOO.—(IMMATURE).

Case 59.

In this case the young bird is represented as being fed by its foster-parent, the Titlark or Meadow Pipit.

The specimens were obtained on the hills near Lewes, in Sussex, in June, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol I., Plate 27.

CUCKOO.—(MATURE).

Case 60.

The Cuckoo, as most people are aware, is only a summer visitor to Great Britain, its arrival being eagerly looked for as one of the signs of approaching spring.

It is common all over the country, its well-known note being heard as frequently on the wild moors of Sutherland as on the furze-covered Downs of Sussex.

Its curious habit of entrusting its egg to the care of other species is so generally known as to need but a passing mention. A long list of these foster-parents is given by many authors, the commonest being, in my opinion, the Meadow Pipit, Wagtail and Reed Warbler.

In some districts the natives have an idea that during the winter this bird turns into a Hawk. I have been gravely assured that specimens showing the change have been frequently obtained, only unfortunately not preserved.

The specimens in the case were shot on the Downs near Brighton in May, 1870.

BUZZARD.—(IMMATURE.)

Case 61.

The young Buzzards, as soon as they leave the care of the parent birds, are remarkably unsuspicious of danger, and are nearly certain to fall victims to the first trap that comes in their way.

When living in the west of Perthshire I noticed one autumn during the early part of September two or three of these birds frequented the face of a steep hill; and, setting a trap on a cairn* built up for the purpose, I took within twenty-four hours three young Buzzards, a Cat and a Stoat.

The specimens in the case, which are two of the above-mentioned birds, were taken in Glenlyon in Perthshire in September, 1865.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 7.

HEN HARRIER.

Case 62.

This bird (which is considered to be a connecting link between the Hawks and Owls) is common on the flat moors in the centre and east of Sutherland, and also over the greater part of Caithness.

It may, in like manner, be met with scattered over the country wherever there are large open heaths or furze-covered downs.

On two or three occasions I have found its nest in the rushy marshes in the neighbourhood of the broads in the east of Norfolk.

As is the case with other species, the immature birds seem to wander more readily from their usual haunts than adults, and are not unfrequently obtained in Sussex and the adjoining counties.

It is said to be very destructive to game, but my own observations would lead me to believe that it preys more on small vermin and birds of about the size of the Titlark than on anything larger.

In the summer of 1869, while walking over a moor in the east of Sutherland, I disturbed a Ring-

* A pile of loose stones.

tail (the female of the Hen Harrier is known by this name) from her nest, which contained one young one just out of the shell and five eggs on the point of hatching. As both the old birds were flying round in a state of great consternation, I sat down to watch their actions for a few minutes.

On rising to leave the spot I discovered I had laid my gun on the back of an old Grey Hen, who now got up from her nest, in which were three fresh-laid eggs, evidently showing that she herself had chosen this apparently dangerous locality for her nursery, as the Harrier's nest was within six or seven paces. This is not the only instance I have met with of game and birds of prey being found in close proximity.

As will be seen by the specimens in the case, the eye of the male is a bright yellow; of the female, a warm brown; and in the young a pale blue.

When first I found this nest it contained five eggs, but on visiting it a fortnight later there was only a single young bird; either the eggs or young having been carried off by some Grey Crows, which were breeding in a steep rock at no great distance.

The whole family were obtained on a moor in the west of Caithness in June, 1868.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 15.

MARSH HARRIER.—(IMMATURE).

Case 63.

I have never to my knowledge seen the adult Marsh Harrier in a wild state.

Immature birds may, however, be observed commonly in the autumn, hunting over the rough marshes and reed-beds that surround the broads in Norfolk and Suffolk.

They appear to prey upon small reptiles and wounded fowl that have escaped from the gun and crawled in among the rushes to die.

The specimen in the case was shot in the Potter Heigham marshes in the east of Norfolk in the autumn of 1871.

SPOONBILL.

Case 64.

Most old gunners can remember the time when flocks of these birds were common every spring in the marshes and on the mudbanks round our coasts. A few, however, still make their appearance nearly every season about the middle of May along the flat country between the mouths of the Humber and the Thames.

A Spoonbill, when pitched by itself on a mud-bank where food is plentiful, is generally easily approached within gunshot; but its unusual appearance seems to so excite any Gulls that are near at hand, that they immediately commence flying and screaming round the stranger, and never cease their clamour till they have driven it out of their sight.

The male bird in the case had frequented Breydon mudflats for a week or ten days, feeding whenever he could get a chance, but had been so persecuted that he never had time to settle for more than a few minutes before he was compelled to quit the spot.

It was only by waiting near his accustomed feeding-ground just at daybreak that I was enabled to get a shot at him.

It is stated that many years ago they bred in Norfolk, nesting on the tops of trees in the same manner as the Heron.

The specimens in the case were both shot on Breydon mudflats, near Yarmouth—the female in May, 1871, the male in May, 1873.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 16.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER.

Case 65.

This species used to breed commonly in the fens and broads of the eastern counties. It still occurs and breeds occasionally on the Sussex Downs, in Dorsetshire and elsewhere.

It has not been obtained from the North of Scotland, but eggs which are undoubtedly referable to the present species were taken in Sutherlandshire by Mr. Purvis about the year 1880.

The specimens in the case were obtained in East Norfolk, near Horsey, on July 3rd, 1883. A third young bird, which died almost as soon as it hatched, is preserved in Case A.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plates 16 and 17 and woodcut.

N.B.—This case was prepared by Mr. Booth, but was not noticed in his "Descriptive Catalogue."

BUZZARD—(MATURE).

Case 66.

The buzzard is always a lazy, indolent bird, seldom striking any prey for itself which requires more exertion to capture than a half-grown rabbit or hare; usually preferring to feed on wounded game, or those that are diseased and weakly.

When seen at a distance on the wing, it bears a striking resemblance to the Eagle in miniature.

It was formerly much more abundant; but since the rage for game preserving on an extensive scale has set in, its sluggish habits and manner of feeding has rendered it an easy victim to the trapper, and it is gradually becoming a scarce bird.

The specimens with their nest and eggs were obtained among the hills near Kenlochewe, in the west of Ross-shire, in May, 1868.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 8.

HERON.

Case 67.

Formerly at the head of the game list, the Heron, since the decline of hawking, has fallen from its proud estate, and at the present day is but little esteemed by any save plumassiers.

It usually nests in trees in smaller or larger communities known by the name of "Heronries."

The sketch from which the case was copied was taken at the Cromarty Rocks, on the north-east coast of Scotland, where some hundreds of these birds construct their nests in the ivy-covered face of the cliffs.

I am not acquainted with more than one or two other localities in the British Islands where Herons build in similar situations.

A few pairs, however, generally rear their young on a steep hill-side above an almost inaccessible loch in the Western Highlands.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the Cairn Rhui on the north part of the Cromarty Rocks in May, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 15.

BLACK GROUSE.

Case 68.

Though a few of these fine birds are still to be met with even in the most southern counties, we must cross the Tweed before we can observe them in their true home.

During August the young Black Game are

usually so tame as to afford little or no sport. By November, however, when they have gained both strength and experience, it will, on most moors, need hard work to fill a bag without having recourse to driving.

I have occasionally seen them during a severe snowstorm at the end of the season so cut up by the weather that they would sit huddled up in the birch trees and allow themselves to be shot on their perches, if anyone were inclined to take such an unsportsmanlike advantage of them.

On clear still mornings during the latter part of the winter and early spring the oldest and finest birds usually collect on some open spot just after daybreak and go through a regular performance; but whether it be fighting or playing I am unable to say.

I have frequently watched them from a distance; but on one occasion, having noticed that they had for a day or two held their meetings on the brow of a hill where I could get a good hiding place, I resolved to make an attempt to witness the whole of their proceedings:

Accordingly I arrived at the spot an hour before daybreak, and creeping into a regular nest of rugs and plaids which the keepers arranged for me, I was covered well over with dry heather and brakes, and finally sprinkled with snow.

I then sent the men away and quietly awaited the performance.

Almost simultaneously with the first streak of light in the east I heard a rush of wings; and an old cock, passing within a few feet of my head, settled on the open space about twenty yards in front of me.

For full ten minutes there were no other arrivals, and I began to fear that another spot had been chosen for that day's amusements.

Suddenly three or four more appeared on the

scene, having probably quietly alighted on the other side of the brae.

For a few moments they remained silently watching one another, apparently waiting for a signal from the leader.

I next caught sight of two or three small parties flying high in the air direct from the hills on the opposite side of a steep burn. After circling once round the spot, they alighted lower down on the hill, and some of them, principally grey hens, remained where they were; while the males gradually ascended the rising ground, picking their way with the greatest care, carrying their tails high over their backs, either to show themselves to the greatest advantage or to avoid contact with the frost and snow.

These were speedily followed by others, and they kept on gathering till between thirty and forty were collected in a kind of irregular circle.

The old cock who had first appeared, and who was evidently looked upon as the master of the ceremonies, now advanced into the centre of the arena; his comb was elevated, his wings drooped, his tail curled over his back, and every feather—even down to his toes—was spread to its fullest extent. After bowing all round, and apparently being satisfied that no one wished to dispute his title to be considered the greatest swell present, he proceeded to execute a kind of *pas seul*, which seemed to consist of a double shuffle, hop, skip and a jump, and was concluded by an almost complete somersault. Four others then advanced towards the open ground, two coming from either side. These went through something like a set figure; advanced, bowed, turned round, jumped over one another's heads, turned round, bowed again, and then retired.

Several more then joined in the performances; and the proceedings were brought to a satisfactory termination by the whole of the actors advancing,

bowing, passing one another, turning round, bowing again, and then separating.

After this they broke up into small parties and dispersed themselves over the ground.

There was little or no real fighting; but this may possibly be accounted for, as it was only about the middle of December, and I believe the fiercest battles are usually stated to take place in the spring.

I have occasionally noticed gatherings on a smaller scale in the evening.

The specimens in the case were shot on the Innerwick Moors in Glenlyon in Perthshire in December, 1867.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 8.

BITTERN.

Case 69.

A few of these birds still visit us during the winter, generally arriving with a frost and easterly wind from the coast of Holland.

Though formerly breeding abundantly in the extensive reed-beds and swamps that were in those days common in our eastern counties, it is now some years since a nest has been discovered in any part of our island; the last authenticated eggs, I believe, being taken at Upton Car near Acle in Norfolk.

The greater facilities for the drainage of the marshes since the introduction of steam water-mills have, together with the rage for reclaiming waste lands, gradually assisted to restrict their haunts, and thereby render those that visit our shores more accessible to the gunners, who are always on the track of any storm-driven stranger that makes his appearance.

Three of these birds frequented the neighbourhood of Hickling Broad and Heigham Sounds for

about a week in July, 1873. They were several times put up by the marsh-men while going to and returning from their work, but managed to evade all dangers and leave the country of their own free will.

The specimen in the case was shot in one of the reed-beds surrounding Hickling Broad in Norfolk in December, 1871.

WHITE STORK.

Case 70

I suppose it is best to tell the truth at once and confess that my knowledge of the above species (from personal observation) is confined to the single individual in the case. This bird had, I believe, been noticed for some days in Suffolk before he made his appearance in Norfolk.

I first received word of his arrival from a carrier, who, while on the road from Yarmouth to Hickling, observed him fly in from the sea and pitch in the marshes near the coast. Here he was speedily discovered by some Peewits and Rooks and after continued buffetings driven further inland. On searching the ground on the following day, I met with no success. A week later, however, I saw him rise from a marsh at Potter Heigham and attack a Heron that was attempting to settle near his quarters. As he pitched in a reed-bed close to a dike I had not the slightest difficulty in approaching within gun-shot.

Although he had been (as I afterwards learned) for a couple of days in a country abounding with frogs and other suitable food, there was nothing except a few large spiders in the stomach.

The Hickling keeper, who had shot one about thirty years previously, informed me that it had been feeding voraciously on young pike which it had captured on some flooded marshes.

The specimen was shot on Rush Hills near Potter Heigham in Norfolk in June, 1873.

RED GROUSE.—(WINTER).

Case 71.

This case is exhibited to show the plumage of the old male Grouse during winter and early spring.

Some specimens are much more strongly marked with white than others.

The birds were shot in Glenlyon in Perthshire during the winter of 1865.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 9.

CAPERCAILLIE.

Case 72.

Though thoroughly naturalized by a residence of many years the present stock of this magnificent Grouse is only an importation from the North of Europe. Strath Glass and the adjacent glens are said to have been the last strongholds of the native breed; and to those who are acquainted with the immense fir woods that cover the sides of some of the rugged hills in these localities the cause of their disappearance must for ever be a mystery.

The specimens were shot in Perthshire in 1878.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 7.

CORMORANT.—(MATURE).

Case 73.

These birds are common round many parts of the coast and occasionally make their appearance on inland waters.

They seem to have a partiality for resting on

From Photograph] MONTAGU'S HARRIER, NEST AND YOUNG. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

elevated spots such as detached rocks or beacons at sea, stakes and posts that mark the channel in muddy rivers or fresh-water lakes, and dead trees.

I noticed an immature bird of this species settle on the gilt cock that formed the vane on the top of the Town Hall at Tain in Ross-shire a few minutes before seven one evening in September, 1869. This was a most unpleasantly shaped perch, and the bird had the greatest difficulty in steadying itself; the clock striking the hour of seven disturbed it for a few minutes, but returning again it managed after two or three attempts to regain its former position. Here it remained, evidently very uncomfortable, till fired at from the centre of the High Street and put to flight.

I have early in the spring met with a few of these birds with perfectly milk-white necks, but (though nearly losing the punt on one occasion in a vain attempt) I never succeeded in obtaining a specimen in that state of plumage. The white feathers must, I should imagine, be either shed or change colour before the breeding season, as I never noticed cormorants with their necks marked in this manner at any of their nesting stations.

They breed in the face of high rocks and cliffs, and at times on low islands, where their nests are only elevated a few feet above high water mark. Among the sticks and other litter which they make use of for building I have seen children's whips and spades, a gentleman's light cane, and part of the handle of a parasol, all of which I suppose the birds had picked up floating at sea.

The specimens in the case were shot at the rocks under Sneaton Castle, a few miles north of Whitby in Yorkshire in May, 1862.

The nest and eggs were taken at the Fern Islands off the coast of Northumberland in June, 1867.

PTARMIGAN.—(Summer).

Case 74.

Although it may possibly be regarded as improper to exhibit a game bird shot during the breeding season, I hope that my attempt to show the Ptarmigan in its nesting plumage, and so illustrate the three seasons of summer, autumn and winter, will be considered sufficient excuse for such an unsportsmanlike performance.

It is only among the mists near the summits of the highest hills that its nest is to be found. Here without a neighbour save the Dotterel, Snow Bunting, or Blue Hare, it passes the summer till driven by the storms to seek shelter from the winter blasts in the more sheltered corries at a lower elevation.

It would soon become more numerous were it not for the tribute it is forced to pay to the mountain Fox and Raven.

The eggs of this bird are by no means easily discovered. Though frequently searched for, I never had the luck to meet with a nest except by accident. At last, after many unsuccessful attempts, three nests were discovered within a few hundred yards of one another on the hills above Glenlyon, in the north-west of Perthshire.

I had so many times gone over the ground within eight or ten miles of the Lodge without success that I at length determined to search the land belonging to some adjoining shootings over which I had the liberty to hunt for any specimens I might require.

Starting before daybreak, accompanied by one keeper and a gillie leading a pony with provisions and plaids in case we did not get back that night, I had by mid-day gone over several of the rough hills that lay between Loch Rannoch and the Lyon; and after about ten hours' work without having started a single female, as heavy thunder was

rumbling away among the hills to the west and there appeared every indication of an approaching tempest, I had come to the conclusion that it would be the wisest plan to return home and renew our search in more favourable weather.

While resting for a short time after lunch on the top of the hill before turning back, we were surprised by a shot, and on looking with the glasses far below us we could make out three men with about a dozen dogs trying to bolt a fox from a rough cairn of stones. We afterwards learned that although the foxes had been there very lately, as was clearly indicated by the remains of some fresh Grouse and Hares which the terriers dragged from the earth, none of the family were then at home.

The shot had been fired at a young Raven which had been hatched in the rocks above the fox cairn. The old birds were very noisy, but being too good judges of distance to venture within shot unfortunately escaped.

Just then a fine cock Ptarmigan appeared on a large rock close by, and as he resolutely refused to leave the spot, running only a yard or two in advance of us when we approached him, we searched every inch of the ground, which was almost a mass of large stones, but without putting up the female, although by the actions of the male we were nearly certain she was close at hand. I also tried a brace of steady setters, which I had brought up as an experiment, though I had not much faith that they would be of any service.

On returning to the luncheon place, we discovered the three men (whom we soon recognised as two keepers and a shepherd) coming in our direction.

While they were making their way uphill the rain which had been threatening some time came down, the thunder becoming more distant; the afternoon turned cold, a dense mist coming up with the wind.

On reaching us they were agreeably surprised to discover who we were, more particularly as they had neither meat nor drink with them, and needed but little pressing to commence operations on what we were able to provide them with.

When they had satisfied their hunger, as I found they were anxious to have the assistance of an additional gun whilst trying another large cairn where they expected to find the cubs they had missed lower down the hill, I agreed to finish the day with them.

As the top of the hill was nothing but rocks and stones piled one on the top of the other we were forced to leave the pony where we had lunched. Our course was now kept north, as the earth we were going to was on the Rannoch side of the hill. One hollow which we passed through seemed alive with Ptarmigan, the cocks were flying and croaking in all directions, but as no hens were started and the weather had turned thick and dark, we resolved to leave our search for nests till a finer day.

On arriving at the fox cairn we found it bore no sign of having been used this season, and as it was now too late to try further, the terriers were coupled and we turned back.

We had not gone more than one hundred yards when hearing a scuffle behind us we turned round and saw a hen Ptarmigan struggling in the mouth of one of the fox-terriers. On shouting to the dog the bird flew away none the worse excepting the loss of a few tail feathers.

As we expected, the terrier had seized her on her nest which contained seven eggs. He had luckily only been able to catch hold of her tail, as the other terrier to which he was coupled was tugging in the opposite direction and had most probably so saved the life of the bird. As I required the female in the present state of plumage, we determined to retire to the shelter of a large

rock about two hundred yards off and await the return of the bird to her nest.

I then sent off one of the men to the pony for what was left of our eatables and drinkables, and we made ourselves as comfortable as the circumstances would permit.

The head keeper, who had joined us, said he had observed our pony from the lower cairn, and thinking we were from the Rannoch side of the hill, he had come up to order us off the ground, for he had a great antipathy to the people who marched with him in that direction, as they frequently came on his side of the hill and shot his hares and Ptarmigan. On the last occasion he had met with them about half a mile over the march, and after informing them that he had no desire to give them another day's shooting had sternly walked away refusing all manner of tempting liquors which had been pressed upon him.

Poor old Sandy is gone, and I should be sorry to throw doubt on any of his statements, but still I can scarcely credit the latter part of his story, as Sandy dearly loved his native mountain dew.

We had been rather more than an hour sitting under the shelter of the rock with all the dogs gathered round us, when a collie, which had been lying within a yard of my feet got up, shook the wet from his coat, and lay down again, this time changing his position by about a foot. He now chose the brown back of a female Ptarmigan to recline upon, which, causing a great flutter, startled the dog as much as the bird herself.

On her flying off we discovered she had been sitting on eight eggs. The nest was within a couple of yards of the spot where we had sat for more than an hour, and it was a wonder, with so many dogs about, that some of them had not stumbled on her sooner. As this bird would be the most perfect, I determined to obtain her instead of the one which had been caught by the terrier.

It was now getting late, so after a parting glass the fox-hunters left us and proceeded home; the head keeper kindly telling me I might shoot as many Ptarmigan (although, of course, out of season) as I wanted.

I was not so much surprised at his generosity when I afterwards learned that we were at least half a mile on the ground of his Rannoch friend, to whom I am indebted for my case of Ptarmigan and nest.

It had now become so thick and dark that I could hardly see a gunshot ahead of me.

In order to give the female a chance to return to her nest I left the spot and went in search of a male. Though several were croaking in all directions, it was some time before I could get a shot. At last a chance presented itself at a bird flying past; but as he went on out of sight, though evidently hard hit, I was just looking out for another, when I heard Donald, the keeper, who was some distance behind, shout out that he had the bird; and on going up to him I found it had fallen dead within a few feet of the spot where he stood.

Then cautiously approaching the last nest we discovered that the female had returned. She sat very close, and it was not till the keeper had put his hand under her and lifted her up that she could be induced to fly.

We next took the nest and eggs, and after securely packing the whole of our specimens made our way back to where we had left the pony.

On reaching the spot the gillie pointed out the nest we were in search of after lunch. We had not examined the ground between the legs of the pony, and here the female had sat unmoved till she had been disturbed by one of the pannier straps falling on her back while the lunch was being repacked.

We had now twelve or fourteen miles of rough travelling to get over before reaching the Lodge;

and as the mist was so dense that we could not see above a yard or two before us, I was of opinion that it would be our safest plan to follow a dry gully down to a burn which we knew fell into Glenlyon, and, and although a few miles out of our road, would be sure to bring us home at last; but as Donald was so exceedingly confident that he could find his way back across the hill, I at last gave way, though I certainly had great doubts on the subject.

After leaving the rocky ground we made good progress for about an hour and a half, when I noticed that Donald's cheerful countenance began to wear a troubled look and he at length proposed that we should make casts for a large rock which ought (supposing we were in the right line) to be at no great distance. After searching for half an hour but without meeting a single mark that would serve to guide us on our way, we found it was no use to proceed any further in the direction we were going, and on retracing our steps we soon got so confused that even the trusty Donald was forced to confess that he was at a loss to know which way to turn. After wandering about all night we found ourselves, when the mist cleared off at daybreak, within a short distance of Loch Rannoch, being then just a mile or two further from the Lodge than we were when we started for home the previous evening.

A few day later as I was anxious to know where we had first missed our way, I went over the same ground, when I discovered that after proceeding about a couple of hundred yards we had in some manner turned round and taken a nearly opposite course.

On passing the nest of the Ptarmigan which had been caught by the terrier, I found she was sitting on only three eggs, the others having been without doubt carried off by the Ravens. While I was collecting the tail feathers, which had most probably drawn their attention to the nest, I heard

a harsh croak, and on looking up the Raven was right above my head, only unfortunately out of shot.

As the day was clear I was able to thoroughly examine the plumage of the male Ptarmigan with the glasses and obtain a much finer specimen than the one I had previously shot.

The male and female together with the nest and eggs were obtained on the hills between Loch Rannoch and the River Lyon in the north-west of Perthshire in the first week of June 1867.

See "Rough Notes" Vol. II., Plate 10.

RED GROUSE.—(AUTUMN).

Case 75.

So much has already been written concerning the habits and diseases of this popular game-bird, by both naturalists and sportsmen, by those well acquainted with the bird in its wild state and also by others whose experience appears to have been decidedly limited, that there is little left to be said on the subject.

One thing alone is certain, viz., that we are as far off as ever from discovering either the cause or a remedy for that disease which seems to make periodical ravages over the moors, attacking the birds with equal severity on ranges where only a few scattered packs are found as on the most prolific beats.

Grouse would, in my humble opinion, be found to keep their health better and longer if the moors were more evenly shot over.

In some parts, and frequently on the best-stocked beats, there are only a few week's shooting in the beginning of the season, when the ground could well stand two or three guns shooting judiciously over it from the 12th of August till the 10th of December.

It has frequently been put forward that the killing down of vermin destroys the balance of

nature and is prejudicial to the well being of game.

I do not deny that this may be the case where a too heavy stock of game is kept up; but on ordinary moors, where the ground is properly shot over, the vermin must be kept down, or that very balance of nature which so delights the theorists to talk about would soon be lost.

Some years back I hired a moor in Perthshire where the vermin had been allowed to multiply unchecked and all precautions for the welfare of the Grouse had been neglected.

The first season I rented the ground the four best beats did not yield an average of above fifteen brace the first day that they were each shot over; after this the average fell to about seven brace a day. This was for two guns. After three years trapping and carefully looking after the ground, one gun was able to average forty-five brace of Grouse a day for the first ten days' shooting, without counting two or three hundred head of other game.

In conjunction with the vermin trapping, I consider that the improvement was mainly due to my making a point of observing the two following rules:—

(1) Always to kill down the single old cock Grouse when and where I could.*

(2) Always to be on good terms with the farmers and (more particularly) with the shepherds.

When it is considered that a shepherd is over the ground nearly every day in the year,† and, if so inclined can report anything going wrong,‡ the

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* I myself treated them as vermin, and shot them for two or three months after the close of the season. This I am afraid some people might consider highly improper.

† Which, with the numerous duties he has to attend to, can certainly not be expected of even the most energetic of game-keepers.

‡ Which he certainly will, if he knows it is to his own advantage.

advantage of making an ally of him will, I think, be easily recognised.

There is no vermin ever so destructive on a moor as a badly-fed collie dog.

Old birds are frequently caught on their nests and the young or eggs are bolted whole.

Anyone taking the trouble to look at the droppings of a collie can easily see whether he has been living on eggs or young birds.

If the shepherd has an interest in the game he will look well after his dogs and keep them to heel when not working them.

I found it a good plan to give each shepherd one penny per head for every Grouse bagged on his beat. He was then certain to do his utmost to preserve the game and promote the sport.

I have often heard shepherds in different parts of the Highlands complain of the way they had been treated by the shooting tenants; and when this is the case it is no wonder that the sport is not so good as it ought to be.

The specimens in the case were shot on the Innerwick Moors in Glenlyon in Perthshire, in October, 1865.

GREYLAG GOOSE.

Case 76.

The Greylag Goose is the only representative of its family that remains with us as a resident throughout the year. Great numbers of these birds rear their young in the more remote parts of Ross-shire, Sutherland and Caithness, and also on some of the surrounding islands.

Though proverbially one of the wildest of fowl during the winter, those that nest on our shores lay aside their shyness while their young are unable to provide for themselves.

While crossing the moors in the summer I have now and then seen an old gander leave the

cover which grew near some small loch and with outstretched neck attack any dogs I happened to have with me; the female at the same time being either heard or seen endeavouring to get the young into some place of safety.

When on the wing, even at a distance, this Goose may readily be distinguished by the conspicuous grey feathers from which it takes its name.

In 1862 and 1863, when living in East Lothian, we were visited every winter by large flocks of Geese, which were on some farms so destructive to the young corn that herds were obliged to be employed to keep them from the crops.

They take little notice of the labourers while at work; but, though appearing to be all intent on searching for food, the slightest sign of danger is almost certain to attract the attention of the sentinel on duty.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the west of Ross-shire, in May, 1868.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 1.

PTARMIGAN.—(AUTUMN).

Case 77.

By this time the male has changed the showy dress he wore in the courting season, and clad in sober grey, matching in colour the rocks and stones he frequents, he gives timely warning of approaching danger to his unsuspicious brood.

On fine days at the commencement of the season it is occasionally no easy matter to force the young birds to take wing, as, unaccustomed to the sight of anyone more terrible than a wandering shepherd, they run like chickens a few yards in advance of the sportsmen.

In wet and windy weather their nature seems entirely changed, as, unless surprised in some rocky corry, no bird is more difficult to approach within gunshot.

The specimens in the case were shot on Benderich, one of the hills to the north of Glenlyon in Perthshire in the months of August and September, 1865.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 2.

CORMORANT.—(IMMATURE).

Case 78.

As Cormorants in the immature dress may be seen at all times of the year, it is certain that they must be at least two and possibly three years old before they assume the adult plumage.

Though most persons would fancy this bird unlikely to make a savoury dish, they are, in the immature state, by no means unpalatable when properly cooked.

One spring when I was stopping at Canty Bay I went into the kitchen at the inn where Adams the landlord—who then rented the Bass Rock—was getting his dinner. At his request I was helped to (what he called) a plate of hare soup. There is no denying the fact that I have seldom tasted better soup, but I hardly believe that I should have fancied it much at the time if I had known it had been prepared from certain portions of two Cormorants and a Shag that I had shot near the Bass a few days before.

Though using the Bass rock as a roosting station in great numbers during the winter and early spring, none of these birds have ever been known to breed on the rock.

The specimens in the case were shot at the Bass Rock in September, 1874.

SHAG.

Case 79.

This wild-looking bird is common round many

parts of our islands, usually being found to be more numerous where the coast is steep and rocky.

Single pairs of this species are occasionally found breeding by themselves, as in the caves at the Bass Rock and on the "Pinnacles" at the Fern Islands, but more commonly they nest in colonies of smaller or larger size. They used formerly to be plentifnl at the Ferns, but during the last two years that I have visited the Islands there was but one pair.

The specimens in the case together with their eggs and nest were taken from the rocks on the west coast of Ross-shire in May, 1868.

PTARMIGAN.—(WINTER).

Case 80.

It is only the oldest birds that assume the pure white dress so early as the end of the shooting season, the young occasionally retaining several grey feathers in their plumage a month or even six weeks later; and, judging from my own experience I should be of opinion that some of the more backward birds do not become thoroughly white till their second winter.

This change is not a moult; the white appears first at the point of the feathers, and then gradually spreads down to the root or quill.

I have now and then killed Ptarmigan which at first glance appeared perfectly white, but on being more closely examined showed several stains or lightly-marked blotches on their plumage, and on turning back the feathers I have discovered that a few were still half grey, and their darker colour showing dimly through the pure white covering of the adjoining or overlapping feathers gave the stained appearance to their otherwise spotless plumage.

Ptarmigan shooting in December is a very

different sport to the slaughter of the innocents in August. The hills have now put on their winter covering of snow and ice, and a good bag of White Grouse is seldom made without considerable risk. This is particularly the case in the north-west of Perthshire where the hills are high and the beats extensive. It is a matter of small importance to be lost all night on a Ptarmigan hill during the summer months, but to miss one's way on a winter's evening with a snow-storm coming on might possibly be attended with serious consequences.

In order to avoid such a mishap I used when making an expedition for these birds to leave the Lodge by 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and so reaching the high ground about 8 o'clock (which was as early as it was possible to commence shooting) I was enabled to get four or five hour's sport and then have the advantage of daylight for the roughest part of the homeward journey.

Frequently after scrambling uphill in the dark we have discovered on arriving at the spot where we expected to meet with the birds that the whole of the summits were enveloped in cloud and mist. Under such circumstances, all sport of course being out of the question, the only thing left to be done would be to beat a speedy retreat and hope for more propitious weather on the next attempt.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the hills to the north-west of the river Lyon in Perthshire in December, 1867.

At this season the males may readily be distinguished from the females by their showing a black mark between the beak and eye.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 12.

BEAN GOOSE.

Case 81.

Although some authors have stated that this

Goose nests in the British Islands I believe that no properly authenticated eggs have ever been obtained.

In the north they appear in large flocks early in the autumn and on the approach of cold weather gradually make their way south.

In East Lothian and other parts of the south of Scotland these birds, as well as the Greylags, become a perfect nuisance from the depredations they commit on the crops.

When living in that district I was proceeding one evening to dine with a neighbouring farmer, when I perceived what I imagined in the gloaming to be a large flock of sheep advancing over a field of young corn. As I knew they had no business there I went cautiously round the back of the hedge to learn, if possible, where they were breaking through, and on looking over was almost as much surprised as the birds themselves to discover my flock of sheep transformed into about 500 Wild Geese.

I was totally unprepared at the moment to fire a gun which I had with me, but before they got out of range I managed to bring down two and wound another, which was captured alive by a sheep-dog the following day.

Had I known the birds were there they were so closely packed that at least ten or a dozen must have been bagged.

The two killed were both of this species, but the other, which I did not see myself, appeared from the description given me to be a Greylag.

I have seen these birds particularly numerous during some winters in the grass marshes in the east of Norfolk. In this locality the ditches being sufficiently wide to be navigable by a small punt, first-rate sport may occasionally be obtained from them.

When the weather remains open and the supply of food is plentiful they attain a great

weight; a dozen I bagged one day in Norfolk averging over 9 lbs. each, the heaviest just turning the scale at 9¾ lbs.

The specimens in the case were shot in the Hickling Marshes in the east of Norfolk, in January, 1872.

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Case 82.

Like the preceding species, this handsome bird is only a winter visitor to the British Islands.

Twenty years ago I have seen hundreds in a day in Pevensey level, but at the present time a winter often passes without a single bird being obtained in that quarter.

It associates with the Bean and other species of Wild Geese.

The specimen in the case was shot on the Holmes Marshes in the east of Norfolk, in January, 1872.

FRENCH PARTRIDGE.

Case 83.

This fine handsome bird is by no means a favourite with the generality of sportsmen.

Its well-known shyness and constant habit of trusting to its legs rather than its wings as a means of escape from danger causes its rapid increase in some counties to be regarded as anything but acceptable.

In the early spring numbers are frequently picked up drowned in the broads in Norfolk and Suffolk; this is regarded by some of the natives as a proof that fresh arrivals take place at that season, but I myself having often noticed their quarrelsome disposition believe that while flying in pursuit of one another over the water they become confused and falling are unable to regain the shore.

Part of the specimens in the case were picked up drowned on Heigham Sounds in the east of Norfolk, in March, 1873, the remainder being killed in the Heigham Marshes the following December.

RINGED GUILLEMOT.

Case 84.

It has usually been, I believe, an open question among scientific naturalists whether this bird is simply a variety of the Common Guillemot or a true species.

Without attempting to give an opinion either way I consider it strange, if it is a variety, that specimens are never obtained with a partial ring or bridle; not a single instance having ever occurred where a bird so marked has been obtained.

It has been stated, I believe on good authority, that this bird has been observed paired with the common species.

I have obtained specimens in the English Channel both in spring and winter, and they may be found in small numbers at all the nesting stations of the other rock birds, breeding on the same ledges, and mixing with the Common Guillemots.

The specimens in the case were obtained partly at the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth in May, 1867, and the remainder at the Fern Islands off the coast of Northumberland the following month.

COMMON GUILLEMOT.—(SUMMER).

Case 85.

The unfortunate habit of believing everyone to be honest till proved to be otherwise and trusting them accordingly has gained for this confiding bird the name of "Foolish Guillemot."

This, if not the commonest, is one of the most numerous of our sea birds, breeding in large colonies at hundreds of stations round the British Islands.

Though not usually considered fit for table they are extensively used as an article of food on some of the barren Islands in the North.

The parent birds are stated (though I have never had the good fortune to be myself a witness of the proceedings) to carry down their young on their backs from the ledges on which they are hatched. Numbers that are knocked over by accident fall into the water, but appear to receive no injury unless striking against the rocks in their descent.

I reared one myself that dropped over two hundred feet from one of the highest ledges on the west side of the Bass Rock and only missed the gunwale of my boat by about half a yard.

Though the eggs of the Guillemot differ in a most remarkable degree, the ground colour being occasionally blue, green, yellow, or white, I believe that one bird always lays the same coloured eggs.

I once removed three eggs from a small ledge on the Bass Rock, and visiting the same spot about ten days later I found three more in precisely the same situation and so exactly like the former ones as to be hardly distinguished from them. Again returning in a fortnight three more similar in colour and corresponding almost mark for mark with the others, were obtained. No other Guillemots were breeding within twenty or thirty yards of that part of the rock, and though I frequently examined the spot from the sea through the glasses I never noticed more than three pairs frequenting that ledge.

The specimens in the case were all obtained at the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth in June, 1867.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 23 and 24.

PARTRIDGE.

Case 86.

It is a curious fact that Partridges and Pheasants, if driven over water or towns, appear to get bewildered, and losing all power of flight drop down and suffer themselves to be picked up rather than rise again.

Some people have a mistaken idea that a land bird is unable to rise from water, but I have repeatedly seen several species that have fallen wounded rise from either fresh or salt water with the greatest ease.

The first year that the Easter Volunteer Review was held on the Downs in the neighbourhood of Brighton the wind was from the north, and during the sham fight great numbers of Partridges were disturbed by the crowds and noise and becoming confused flew out to sea where they fell into the water. Several boats which happened to be under the cliffs profited by their misfortunes, one alone getting between twenty and thirty birds. Next year over a score of boats were on the spot awaiting the coming of the unfortunate Partridges, but the wind luckily blowing from the south, carried the affrighted birds inland, and not one came out to sea.

I was going early one morning to the station at St. Leonard's when I observed a covey of ten or a dozen partridges drop into a small open square in the back part of the town. On being chased by some boys and dogs they never attempted to use their wings, but sought shelter in the open doors, or fluttered helplessly down the areas.

The specimens in the case were shot at Potter Heigham near Yarmouth in Norfolk in December, 1873.

BRENT GOOSE.

Case 87.

Immense flocks of Brent Geese make their appearance about the end of September or beginning of October on the mudbanks in the firths on the north-east coast of Scotland. In the Dornoch and Cromarty Firths they perhaps collect in the greatest numbers.

On their first arrival they are remarkably unsuspicious of danger, but from being constantly harassed by the punt gunners they soon gain wisdom and learn to provide for their own safety. Some seasons back over 1,800 were bagged in six weeks by one gunner alone in the neighbourhood of Invergordon in Ross-shire.

In severe weather they frequent all the muddy harbours and creeks on the eastern and southern coast, and here they also meet with another warm reception, thousands falling victims to the swivel guns, frequently twenty or thirty and occasionally as many as fifty or sixty being obtained at one discharge.

On the approach of spring they again work their way back and finally take their departure for the summer about the end of March or beginning of April. They seem to prefer the eastern to the western side of the island.

I have never met with these birds on inland waters except on two or three occasions of heavy snowstorms or protracted rough and stormy weather.

Though feeding almost exclusively on the weeds on the salt water mudbanks their flesh never acquires a fishy taste, and they are considered to be the finest flavoured of all the Goose tribe that visit our islands.

The specimens in the case were shot at the Little Ferry, a muddy harbour a couple of miles south-west of Golspie in Sutherland in March, 1869.

EIDER.—(Mature and Young).

Case 88.

This fine bird is to be met with round several parts of the Scotch coast and also in a semi-domesticated state on the Fern islands off the coast of Northumberland.

The females that nest here appear to select the neighbourhood of the storehouses and other buildings as a kind of protection from the attacks of the larger Gulls which are always on the look-out for any exposed egg. I have frequently observed the egg-gatherer (who has charge of all the birds on the island) stroke them on the back when sitting and even lift them from their nests without their showing the slightest signs of alarm.

The males sat quietly on the water at a distance of sixty or seventy yards, but did not seem inclined to allow a nearer approach.

The following description of the Eider which I found in an old History of Scotland, may possibly be interesting if not instructive :—

"In this island (Lewis) there is a rare species of bird, unknown to other regions, which is called Colcha, little inferior in size to a Goose, all covered with down, and when it hatches it casts its feathers, leaving the whole body naked, after which they betake themselves to the sea, and are never seen again till the next spring. What is also singular in them, their feathers have no quill; but a fine light down without any hard point, and soft as wool, covers the whole body. It has a tuft on its head, resembling that of a peacock, and a train larger than that of a house cock. The hen has not such ornament and beauty."

The males were shot on the island of Fidra in the Firth of Forth in May, 1867, the female and brood being obtained near the Island of Ebris about a couple of miles further west during the following month.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 8 and 10.

PHEASANT.

Case 89.

This the most gaudily attired of all our game birds was not originally a native of the British Islands, being introduced into this country between two and three hundred years ago; those turned down in the first instance having been brought, it is stated, from the banks of the river Phasis, in Asia Minor.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Potter Heigham near Yarmouth in Norfolk in December, 1874.

COMMON GUILLEMOT.—(WINTER).

Case 90.

During winter immense numbers of these birds frequent the English Channel, following the large shoals of sprats and other small fish that make their appearance at that season.

A few are occasionally met with soon after the new year in full summer plumage, but the majority retain the winter dress till well on in March and young backward birds of the previous year even longer.

The specimens were shot at sea a few miles off Brighton in December, 1870.

BLACK GUILLEMOT.

Case 91.

Though a comparatively rare bird off the English coast the Black Guillemot is abundant all round the north of Scotland and the adjoining islands.

A few breed, or rather did some years ago, at

Flamborough Head, and it is stated to have been common at one time at the "Ferns." I obtained a single specimen off those islands in May, 1867, but none had then been known to nest there for many years.

This bird differs in many respects from the rest of its family. The Common or Foolish Guillemot is a remarkably poor walker, the backward position of its legs only enabling it to progress with a kind of shuffle. Its limited powers of locomotion are, however, sufficient for its requirements on land, as the situation in which it rears its young, viz., an open ledge above the sea, allows it to drop from the air close to its egg. The Black Guillemot on the other hand nests either under large stones or at some distance in the cracks and crevices of the rocks, and has need to make use of its legs with greater freedom. I was much surprised the first time I met with this species to discover it could walk and even run with the greatest ease. It is also capable of rising from level ground (as I observed on seeing a pair disturbed from under some detached rocks on the Island of Fura) with almost the rapidity of a Grouse or Partridge while the unfortunate Willock* is forced to drop a considerable distance from the cliffs every time it gets on wing before it can gain sufficient impetus to take a straight course. This species usually lays two, the other Guillemots a single egg.

The specimens together with their eggs were obtained on the island of Fura off the west coast of Ross-shire in May, 1868.

EIDER.—(NEST).

Case 92.

This case, which represents the female with her nest, showing the eggs embedded in the well-known

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* Sussex name for the Common Guillemot.

Eider down, is copied from a sketch taken on the Island of Fidra, in the Firth of Forth. The nest was placed on a small ledge in the face of the rock at the height of forty or fifty feet above high water mark.

I have never visited the island during the spring or summer without discovering a nest in that identical spot; on the last occasion in 1874 there were two placed side by side.

The female was shot in Gullane Bay in the Firth of Forth in May, 1867, and the nest and eggs were obtained on the Island of Fidra the following month.

EIDER.—(AUTUMN).

Case 93.

I think it probable that the male Eider is at least two and possibly three years old before he assumes the full, white-backed plumage.

During summer young males may be seen in various stages of plumage, the white becoming more conspicuous by age.

The case shows a male killed in September and a pair of young birds in their nestling feathers.

The specimens were shot in the Firth of Forth near the Island of Ebris in September, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 9 and 10.

PINTAIL.

Case 94.

This handsome duck is more common in the northern parts of the island; a few however generally show themselves during the winter all round the coast, while in unusually severe weather I have found them plentiful in both Norfolk and Sussex.

On the north-east coast of Scotland these birds

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From Photograph] GREENSHANKS, NEST AND EGGS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

are known to the local gunners by the name of "Wigeon Leaders," their greater size and length of neck always making them the most prominent birds in the flocks of Wigeon, with which they are generally found associated in the firths on the coast of Ross and Cromarty. They are also by far the most wary, and always rise first on the near approach of danger.

I have seen a few immature Pintails which showed some of the down on the head, killed in this country. They seemed almost too young to have crossed from the Continent, but that I suppose must have been the case, as I have never heard of this duck nesting in Great Britain.

The specimens in the case were shot on Loch Slyn near Tain in the east of Ross-shire in March, 1869.

GREENSHANK.—(SUMMER).

Case 95.

The Greenshank makes its appearance in the spring, arriving generally early in May, on its way to its breeding quarters in the far north, and visiting us again in the autumn on its return.

Several pairs, however, remain and rear their young in the northern counties of Scotland. This is more frequently the case than is usually supposed in Ross-shire, Sutherland and Caithness; most writers asserting that its breeding in the British Islands is a rare occurence.

The nest is placed on the open moor at some distance from the usual haunts of the bird.

The female sits remarkably close, and on two or three occasions I have lifted her off her eggs.

As soon as the young can fly they join in flocks and come down to the shores of the firths.

I have found them particularly numerous on the muddy islands at the head of the Cromarty Firth near Dingwall in the beginning of August.

They are then in first-rate condition, and few birds, even of the Snipe or Plover kind, are finer flavoured.

I have never met with this species during the winter months.

The specimens in the case together with their nest and eggs were obtained in Strathmore in Caithness in June, 1869.

CHOUGH.

Case 96.

The Chough appears in certain districts to be gradually disappearing; year by year the colonies grow smaller and the total extinction of the species will probably be shortly accomplished. This falling off in numbers does not refer to the whole of the British Islands as in some localities it still holds its own.

The specimens were obtained in Cornwall in the autumn of 1880.

RAVEN.

Case 97.

The Raven is distributed over the country from Sussex to Caithness, though in considerably larger numbers in the northern than in the southern parts of the Island.

It nests either in high trees, old buildings, cliffs or precipices, accommodating itself to the neighbourhood it inhabits.

In the beginning of September I have often seen as many as fifty or sixty of these birds gathered together on the moors in Perthshire; few, if any, of these had been bred in the immediate neighbourhood, having in all probability crossed the hills from the northern counties or the western

islands. At that time of year they were perfectly harmless on the ground, preying only on wounded game or hares, and as they always left that quarter before the breeding season their visits were beneficial rather than otherwise.

On several occasions after a large hare drive, when going over the ground on the following day to pick up the wounded and also to learn what vermin were about I have observed them collected in still larger bodies, a hundred or more being scattered over the hills within view, having been drawn from all the surrounding moors by the prospect of abundant food.

They were at all times so eager to make a meal off the dead game with which we baited our traps that I have known between two and three hundred captured in a single season, not that we wished to destroy them, but simply that they positively insisted on getting into the traps which we were forced to keep set in order to check the increase of more destructive vermin.

In the breeding season there is no doubt that they are injurious to game, being very partial to eggs.

The specimens in the case were trapped in Glenlyon in Perthshire in September, 1866.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 25.

Before game preserving became so universal, Ravens bred in many inland localities throughout England. I have been shewn by the late Mr. Norman Thrale the tree in Brocket Hall Park, Hertfordshire, where a pair of Ravens had nested from time immemorial up to about fifty years ago. He had two specimens of the bird obtained at the same place in his collection. By his death in 1876, the race of yeomen farmers became as extinct in the neighbourhood as the Ravens. Mr. and Mrs. Thrale of Johnsonian and Brighton celebrity were closely connected with his family.—*Ed.*

GREENSHANK.—(AUTUMN).

Case 98.

This case represents the mature and immature in autumn plumage.

In the spring the old birds are remarkably wary, but in the autumn they appear to lay aside their shyness and when discovered on the mudbanks in company with Redshanks and other Waders generally fall easy victims to the punt-gunners.

Their loud whistle is often distinguished at night among the calls of the various species of mudbirds which may be heard during stormy weather in the autumn.

The specimens were shot on Breydon mudflats near Yarmouth in September, 1872.

SHOVELLER.—(MATURE).

Case 99.

This handsome bird may be found from north to south, though nowhere particularly abundant; it nests in several different counties and its numbers receive considerable additions from the continent in the beginning of the winter.

I was particularly unlucky with the finest drake of this species I ever killed. Just at daybreak I made out a pair feeding among the waterplants on Heigham Sounds, and sculling quietly up within distance I fired with good effect, stopping both birds, but on proceeding to the spot I discovered that the oakum wad of the punt-gun having struck the male on the neck had completely blown away his head, the remains of which I found lying with the wad about twenty yards distant from the body. The colours in that specimen were by far the brightest and most clearly defined that I ever noticed.

The pair in the case were shot on Hickling Broad in Norfolk in December, 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 6.

SHOVELLER.—(IMMATURE).

Case 100.

This case shows a male in the dingy plumage it exhibits after the breeding season; and the young birds in that stage when it is first possible to distinguish the immature males from the females, the white and red feathers on the breasts of the males just shewing through their nestling plumage.

The specimens in the case were shot on Hickling Broad in Norfolk in the autumn of 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 4 and 5.

JACKDAW.

Case 101.

Jack is generally supposed to be a mischievous rogue, but I had always believed that his character, like that of another black party, was not so bad as it was depicted.

One summer however when living in Perthshire I required a young bird of this species in order to compare with the young of the Grey Crow; and on examining some nests I discovered the shells of dozens of Grouse eggs which had been destroyed.

It was too late that season to do much good by exterminating the colony, as the mischief was already accomplished, but the next spring I took forcible measures to prevent them from breeding in their old quarters, and the following season the Grouse on the adjoining beat were nearly doubled. The whole of the ground within about a mile of the rocks where the Jackdaws nested had till now been

perfectly worthless, never more than a few pairs of barren birds being found there.

I have never myself detected them doing much damage to game in England, though I have been assured by shepherds and keepers that they occasionally manage to search out the early Partridge nests on the downs in the south.

Numbers of these birds arrive from the north of Europe in the autumn; I have repeatedly met with large flocks during the month of October, when on their passage. Several times after a gale at that period, I have seen these birds floating either dead or dying on the water, not having had strength sufficient to complete their journey.

The specimens in the case were shot at Offham Chalk Pit near Lewes in Sussex in March, 1872.

ROOK.

Case 102.

This is one of our most familiar British birds. Opinions differ as to whether the Rook is beneficial at all seasons to the farmer and the game-preserver. I am, however, satisfied that the injury it occasionally inflicts on the crops is amply atoned for by the assistance it renders in ridding the ground of worms and grubs. On the other hand, there can be no denying the fact that a nest of eggs in an exposed situation will be as readily destroyed by a Rook as by that well-known robber the Crow.

I have, when fishing and shooting in the North Sea during October, often met with large flocks of Rooks on their way to this country. It was seldom that they flew in straggling parties like the Grey Crows; those that were seen singly appearing to have fallen out from the ranks through fatigue. After a gale of wind from the south-west, I have seen several floating dead on the water between twenty and thirty miles off the land. I have also

received a few wings from the light-ships off the east coast during the winter months, the birds having fallen disabled on deck after striking the lamps. Never having observed them on their return journey in the spring, or obtained any wings from the lightships at that period, I am ignorant whether they take up their residence in this country or again return to the north of Europe, from which country they apear to be making their way when met with in the autumn.

On one occasion I heard that, after being banished from the rookery they inhabited for their depredations on the Grouse eggs, the poor birds nested out on the open moor, trees being scarce in the neighbourhood.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Brighton in June, 1872.

GREY CROW.

Case 103.

Though only a winter visitor to the southern parts of the island, this bird may be found at all seasons in the Highlands of Scotland.

In the south it usually frequents the sea-coast, living on the dead fish or any decomposing remains that may be cast up by the tide. I have often noticed Grey Crows on the large broads in the east of Norfolk flying one after another over the litter that was washed up on the lee shore, hunting for any dead or wounded fowl that might have escaped from the gunners.

As soon as a prize was discovered the croaking and screaming of those near at hand would soon bring the whole of the black fraternity together, and living or dead the unfortunate victim would speedily have its flesh torn from its bones.

In the winter of 1868 I was punt-gunning on Loch Slyn in Ross-shire, and having made a

successful shot at a large flock of Mallard as they rose from a rough bank, I was unable owing to the long heather that grew near the shores of the loch to collect the whole of the cripples, as some of the wounded birds crawled into the thick cover before I could gather up those nearest at hand. About an hour later, when on the far side of the loch, I noticed several parties of Grey Crows, numbering in all at least forty or fifty birds, flying and quarrelling near the spot where I had fired the shot, and on again searching the ground, I found they had discovered and dragged from their hiding places seven more ducks; four were picked nearly clean, but the remaining three though quite dead were only slightly torn. On looking over the spot on the following morning I found two more skeletons which I had missed on my previous search.

On the moors in the north they are without exception the worst vermin that a game preserver has to contend with. They may be seen in the spring quartering the ground like setters, and the nest of a Grouse or other game bird once discovered is soon robbed of its contents.

They usually have some elevated spot to which they carry the eggs before sucking them, leaving the empty shells lying about in dozens, as if to draw attention to their bad deeds.

They are generally shy wary birds, seeming instinctively to know when anyone is in pursuit of them. I have often however shot them by driving or riding along the hill roads in the Highlands, as they take but little notice of a conveyance.

During the autumnal migration I have occasionally met with them in the North Sea apparently tired out by their long flight and glad of a rest on any boat or vessel they might meet with on their course.

Two of these birds and a Jackdaw, which had followed us one day in a thick fog for a considerable distance, at last settled on one of the paddle-

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From Photograph] CARRION CROWS AND WOUNDED TEAL *(Winter).* [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

boxes of the steamboat. A shot or two which I fired at some Gannets at first greatly alarmed them, and one of the crows beat a speedy retreat; it soon however returned and after a time they got used to the noise of the shooting and the shouts of the men who were fishing, and stalked gravely about on the bridge seeming to take particular notice of what was going on. Towards dusk the wind freshened and the pitching of the steamboat seemed to disagree with them, as after looking very miserable for some time in their vain attempts to keep their footing, they at last took a reluctant farewell, flying slowly against a head wind towards the land.

The male and female together with the nest were obtained near Lairg in Sutherland in June, 1869.

The case is copied from a sketch taken from a nest in the rocks at Longa Island off the west coast of Ross-shire.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 26.

BLACK CROW.

Case 104.

This bird may be found generally dispersed over the country, though nowhere very abundant. The bad character which it bears and the persecution it undergoes in consequence at the hands of the game-keepers easily account for its numbers being kept down.

I have never noticed these birds to flock together like Grey Crows, but the brood of the previous summer seems to keep with the parents during the whole of the autumn and winter; the family apparently only breaking up on the approach of spring or the death of some of their number.

The bare space at the base of the bill of the mature Rook is always supposed to distinguish that bird from the present species; but as old

Rooks occasionally retain the black feathers above the beak, it is as well to know that the colour of the mouth of a Rook is a dull slate, while that of a Crow is pale flesh.

The nestlings of both species show this difference as well as the adults.

I have frequently observed this bird pairing with the Grey Crow in the Highlands, and I believe it is generally supposed when this is the case that the young always take after one or other of the parents.

In the summer of 1866, when living in the north-west of Perthshire, I trapped one young bird and shot another near the same spot that had every appearance of being a regular cross between the two species; the whole of the body was black except a small patch of grey on the neck and back.

I at first thought they might possibly be young Jackdaws, not being quite certain whether that species had a white eye in its immature state; but on examining a Jackdaw's nest, I soon discovered that the iris is the same colour in the mature and immature birds.

The specimens were unfortunately not preserved, as the weather was so hot that they were spoiled before I was able to send them away.

A few days later two more young birds in similar plumage were killed in the same glen by the keeper, who said that he saw them flying after a pair of old Crows one of which was black and the other grey.

The specimens in the case were shot in the marshes near Hickling Broad in Norfolk in January, 1873.

They were disturbed in the act of making a meal off a fowl that had escaped wounded from some of the gunners.

POCHARD.

Case 105.

A few of these birds occasionally nest in the British Islands, but it is decidedly the exception, not the rule.

Immense flocks make their appearance during the autumn on the lochs in Scotland and on the lakes and broads in England. When not molested they become remarkably fearless, but from being so generally persecuted they soon get wild and it needs no little skill to work a punt within gun-shot. They may however generally be approached with some chance of success just before daybreak; they then seem disinclined to take wing, drawing all together and swimming in a compact body.

I had made a very successful shot at these birds a few winters back in the east of Norfolk, and the following morning I was again on the look-out for the flock. Though prevented by a thick fog from finding them for a considerable time, I at last caught sight of what I took to be nearly a hundred swimming close together at about sixty yards' distance, and was bringing the gun to bear—my finger being on the trigger—when suddenly a head appeared in the centre of the object, and I discovered that the flock of Pochard was a man in a punt within ten yards of the muzzle of my gun. One second longer and the unfortunate fowler would have received the contents of a punt-gun loaded with a pound and a quarter of shot. I nearly got peppered myself on one occasion under similar circumstances, and considering the imperfect light in which the heaviest shots are generally made, it is a wonder that more accidents do not occur.

The flesh of this bird is supposed to resemble that of the celebrated American Canvas-back Duck.

The specimens in the case were shot on Loch Slyn in the east of Ross-shire in March, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 12.

PAGET'S POCHARD.

Case 106.

It is considered that this bird is a cross between the Common Pochard and the White-Eyed Duck. On carefully comparing it with the two species I think there can be but little doubt on the subject.

It was quite by chance that the present specimen was obtained. I had pulled the trigger of the punt-gun at a bunch of Dunbirds* on Hickling Broad, when the charge hung fire for a second or two, exploding just as the Paget's Pochard happened to be flying past the line of the shot. Had the charge ignited when I pulled the trigger, it must have escaped with a fright alone.

As above stated, this bird was obtained on Hickling Broad in the east of Norfolk in November, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 12.

LESSER TERN.—(MATURE).

Case 107.

During the last fifteen or twenty years this graceful little bird has entirely disappeared from several of its breeding stations in the south of England.

There are however still numerous localities where it may yet be found, though, I am afraid, in rapidly decreasing numbers.

The specimens in the case were shot at Rye in Sussex in May, 1860.

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* The Dunbird, or Sandyhead, is one of the names by which the Common Pochard is known among the gunners on the South Coast. A bunch signifies a small flock.

JAY.

Case 108.

This sprightly bird is fast disappearing from our woods and thickets. An egg being a bait it can never resist, it speedily falls a victim to the watchful gamekeeper.

Many writers lament the scarcity of this and numerous other handsome though destructive birds, forgetting that the increase of their favourites signifies a corresponding diminution of all species of game.

The specimens in the case were shot near Plumpton in Sussex in February, 1870.

MAGPIE.

Case 109.

Through becoming scarcer every year, like the Jay, the Magpie is still sufficiently common to be well known in most parts of the British Islands.

During winter it occasionally joins in large flocks. I have more than once met with as many as thirty or forty in company in the neighbourhood of Doncaster in Yorkshire.

It is generally a shy wary bird, always appearing conscious that its bad deeds will gain it but little favour in the sight of man.

I have however in some districts in the north, and again in the west, found it remarkably confiding, even nesting in trees within a few yards of a dwelling.

The specimens in the case were shot on the downs in the neighbourhood of Brighton in the spring of 1872.

LESSER TERN.—(Immature).

Case 110.

Young birds in this stage are occasionally met with all round our coasts during the latter part of August and September.

The specimens were obtained near Hastings in September, 1858.

SCAUP DUCK.

Case 111.

When living in the Highlands I have occasionally noticed a few pairs of Scaups remaining so late in the summer that I fancied they must be nesting somewhere in the neighbourhood; the drakes being often observed without the ducks strengthened the belief; but never having had time to thoroughly watch them I can state nothing with certainty.

They arrive in this country about the same time as the Pochard. Though decidedly more marine in their habits they often make their appearance on inland waters in both England and Scotland.

They are known among the gunners on the south coast as Frosty Back Wigeon.

The specimens in the case were shot in Edderton Bay in the Dornoch Firth in March, 1869.

TURNSTONE.—(Summer).

Case 112.

Turnstones in their summer dress may usually be looked for along the coast about the middle of May.

Some few of these birds occasionally remain the whole of the summer in Great Britain. This is particularly the case along the rocky parts of the

coast, commencing with the Fern Islands and terminating opposite the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth.

Their being found at this time of the year has led some writers to state that they breed on our shores; but up to the present time I believe no authenticated eggs have been taken in this country.

I have on two or three occasions shot a few of these late-staying birds on purpose to examine them, and have always found that although in what might be styled summer plumage they were never nearly so perfect in colour as the birds that pass along the coast in May, giving one the impression of their being either backward or sickly.

They feed on the small worms and salt-water insects which are found on the mud-banks and rocks they frequent.

It is a common habit with these birds to turn over sea-weed, stones and dead fish, or other refuse under which their food might be concealed.

Two of the specimens in the case were obtained on Gullane Links in East Lothian in May, 1867, and the remainder on Breydon mudflats in Norfolk in May, 1871.

BUFFON'S SKUA.

Case 113.

I have had but little opportunity of observing the habits of the present species, a pair in immature plumage which I noticed several times one day flying together in the early part of May in the Channel and the specimen in the case being all that I have met with.

The bird was shot close to the West Pier at Brighton, where it had remained sitting on the water for several hours, being probably worn out by a continuance of stormy weather. It was obtained in November, 1870.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 47, and subsequent note (page 3), where Booth states his opinion that this specimen was probably an adult undergoing the transformation into winter plumage.

NIGHTINGALE.

Case 114.

Those unaccustomed to a country life are often surprised that this noted songster is not a finer or more conspicuous bird.

The first arrivals usually take place in the beginning of April. The song is then continued for a month or six weeks, after which it is heard no more, the bird simply giving notice of its presence by its curious croaking note of warning to its young.

Great numbers are annually taken in traps on their first appearance in the spring, though but a small percentage of these are ever reared. A few, I suppose, occasionally sing in captivity; but all that I have ever seen were such a wretched mockery of the bird in the state in which I have been used to watch it as to be positively painful to look at.

The specimens in the case were taken near Plumpton in Sussex in April, 1866.

HAWFINCH.

Case 115.

The Hawfinch is frequently seen in considerable flocks in the south of England during winter. I have also noticed small parties at the same season in the midland counties, but have never myself met with this species in Scotland, though it is stated to have been occasionally observed.

Their roughly-built nest is commonly placed in fruit trees in gardens, and is usually so slightly constructed that without close investigation it might readily be taken for a small collection of rubbish that had gathered among the branches.

Though feeding partly on beetles and other insects these birds are most destructive to peas; not content with eating what they require they amuse

themselves by slicing the pods with their powerful beaks and of course destroying the contents.

The interior of the mouth of the nestling bird is of a most brilliant pale purple and cerise.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Plumpton in Sussex in June, 1872.

CROSSBILL.

Case 116.

The visits of this curious bird to the south of England are very uncertain. In the northern counties it appears regularly every winter; and in several parts of Scotland it is a permanent resident.

The Crossbill breeds early in the season. On two or three occasions I have seen large flocks of several hundreds frequenting the fir woods of Ross and Sutherland in the beginning of July.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Beauly, Inverness-shire, in July 1876.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 35.

NIGHTINGALE.—(AUTUMN).

Case 117.

The young birds are here shown in their nestling plumage.

The specimens were obtained near Haywards Heath in Sussex in July, 1874.

LITTLE GULL.—(IMMATURE).

Case 118.

This Gull is occasionally during autumn and winter far from uncommon on the eastern coast.

The specimen in the case was shot on Horsey Mere in the east of Norfolk in November, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 34.

TURNSTONE.—(IMMATURE).

Case 119.

A few young Turnstones occasionally make their appearance as early as the beginning of August; they do not, however, show in any considerable number till after the gales with which we are usually visited in September and October. On their first arrival they are remarkably fearless.

Two of the specimens in the case were shot sitting at a pool of rain-water in company with a Purple Sandpiper in the middle of the carriage-drive along the South Denes at Yarmouth during a gale of wind in November, 1872; the remainder were killed earlier in the same autumn on Breydon mudflats.

DIPPER.

Case 120.

There appears to be a difference of opinion among writers concerning the habits of these singular birds; some declaring that they are prejudicial to the spawn and fry of fish, while others assert that they are not only perfectly harmless, but of the greatest service to the rivers from constantly feeding on various kinds of destructive beetles and other insects.

I believe that there is undoubted evidence that they have been both seen and shot while in possession of small fish; but I am decidedly of opinion that their presence on the waters is beneficial rather than otherwise.

They are to be found frequenting most of the rivers and streams in the northern parts of the Island, being perhaps more numerous in the rocky burns of Perthshire than in any other county.

During hard winters I have occasionally fallen in with these birds on the sea coast, being, I suppose, frozen out from their accustomed streams.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the river Lyon in Perthshire in November, 1865.

COMMON SANDPIPER (SUMMER).

Case 121.

This bird is only a summer visitor to the British Islands, arriving in April and leaving after rearing its young, in the autumn. The nest is usually placed among the stunted vegetation on the banks of some of our northern streams and rivers.

The Sandpiper is able to swim and dive with the greatest facility. While fishing on the river Lyon in Perthshire one of these birds pursued by a Merlin dashed into the water within a few feet of where I was standing and immediately dived beneath the surface, probably reappearing under the cover of some overhanging bushes as I did not catch sight of it again.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the river Lyon in Perthshire in June, 1866.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 17.

CRESTED TIT.

Case 122.

Seldom straying far from its native haunts on the wild fir-covered hills that are situated in the central and eastern parts of the Highlands, the Crested Tit is generally supposed to be a scarcer bird than it really is.

While watching the brood that are shown in the case I observed that the female procured the whole of the insect food with which she supplied the young from among the stems of the juniper bushes. The male appeared to interest himself but little in the domestic duties.

The specimens were obtained near Inverness in June, 1876.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 22.

GREAT TITMOUSE.

Case 123.

In England this handsome bird is dispersed over the country from north to south. In Scotland it is but seldom observed in the more northern counties.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Portslade near Brighton in June, 1874.

LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

Case 124.

The elaborately constructed nest of this species is well known to even the most juvenile of egg collectors. Its position however varies considerably, being occasionally discovered within a yard of the ground in some prickly furze bush or thorn hedge or at a height of thirty or even forty feet in the branches of some lofty tree.

These birds are seldom noticed singly during autumn or winter, the families of the preceding summer keeping company till the approach of the following spring. They also occasionally join in considerable flocks.

The specimens in the case together with their nest were obtained near Plumpton in Sussex in April, 1866.

BLUE TITMOUSE.

Case 125.

The Blue Tit is a most courageous little bird, the female generally resenting an approach to her nest to the utmost of her ability and occasionally attacking the intruder with the greatest ferocity.

The male and female in the case were captured in a butterfly net while attemping to defend their

young who were just on the point of leaving the old stump in which they had been hatched.

The case is copied from a sketch taken from the identical spot in a plantation near Nigg in the east of Ross-shire in June, 1869.

COMMON SANDPIPER.—(AUTUMN).

Case 126.

The specimens in this case are in the immature plumage, having been obtained just previous to their departure in August, 1874, between Lancing and Shoreham in Sussex.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 17.

YELLOW WAGTAIL.—(SUMMER).

Case 127.

I have nowhere found this bird so plentiful as in Norfolk; the marshes in the neighbourhood of the broads appearing to be admirably adapted in every respect to their requirements.

For a day or two on their first arrival in April they may be seen in great numbers on the coast of Sussex, alighting on the freshly-turned land wherever the ploughs are at work, running nimbly over the clods within a yard or two of the teams, searching for insects and other food.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the Heigham Marshes near Yarmouth in June, 1870.

YELLOW WAGTAIL.—(IMMATURE, AUTUMN).

Case 128.

Thousands of young Wagtails in this state of plumage may be observed in the marshes on our eastern coast shortly after midsummer.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the Hickling Marshes in Norfolk in July, 1873.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 30.

WHITE WAGTAIL.

Case 129.

A few of these birds may be observed on the south coast during April and early in May. The greater part of those I have noticed appeared to be making their way from west to east.

There seems to be considerable doubt among naturalists as to whether this is a true species or only a continental form of our common Pied Wagtail.

The specimens in the case were obtained between Shoreham and Lancing in Sussex in April, 1872.

PIED WAGTAIL.—(WINTER).

Case 130.

As will be readily seen from an examination of the specimens in this case, the Pied Wagtail, although retaining the same colours as in summer, is considerably altered in appearance during the winter months.

The birds were obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of Brighton in December, 1874.

PIED WAGTAIL.—(SUMMER).

Case 131.

A few of these birds remain with us during the winter, though by far the greater number are only summer visitors to the British Islands. All through March and the greater part of April they may be observed on fine still mornings

landing on the south coast by thousands; they never appear even in the slightest degree fatigued or exhausted by their passage, as, after alighting for a few minutes at some brackish pool or on newly-ploughed land, they invariably continue their journey direct to the quarters they intend to take up for the summer. Although hundreds might have been observed within a mile or two of the shore during the early morning, it is seldom that more than a pair or two will be met with after two o'clock in the day, the whole of the birds of passage having made their way inland.

Should the weather set in cold and stormy, few, if any, will make their appearance, but with a change of temperature their accustomed haunts will again be alive with fresh arrivals.

The case is copied from a sketch taken on the north side of the Downs between Falmer and Plumpton in Sussex, the specimens both old and young being obtained at the same place in June, 1872.

GREY WAGTAIL.—(SUMMER).

Case 132.

It is but seldom in the south that this bird is met with in the summer plumage; its breeding quarters being for the most part in the northern counties, and in the Highlands of Scotland.

When living in Perthshire I used generally to notice their arrival about the middle of April. Though they usually frequent the stony banks of rivers and rocky burns, I have noticed a few that bred in the neighbourhood regularly visiting the dust-heaps and open drains that are to be met with in the centre of some of the Highland towns.

The sketch from which the case is copied was taken from the bridge at Innerwick in Glenlyon in Perthshire, where a pair of these birds nested

annually in a small hole in the masonry from which a stone had been dislodged.

The specimens together with their nest and eggs were obtained at the identical spot in May, 1867.

GREY REDSTART.

Case 133.

Most authors declare that the Grey Redstart of the British Islands is only the immature of the Black.

I do not pretend to risk an opinion on the subject and will only state that two of the specimens in the case were stated by the taxidermist who set them up to be males.

I have observed numbers of this description of bird frequenting the dust-heaps and newly spread manure in the neighbourhood of Brighton from the end of October till the middle of November.

One of the specimens in the case was shot while flying off the roof of the Museum in November, 1874; and the remainder in the adjoining grounds in November, 1875, at which time they were particularly numerous.

GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL.

Case 134.

The Grey-headed arrives about the same time as the Yellow Wagtail though in considerably smaller numbers.

A few pairs are said to occasionally breed on the British Islands, though I have never myself had the good fortune to meet with a nest.

The strongly marked grey head of the male causes him to be easily distinguished from the common species, though the difference in the female

is so slight that it can only be detected on careful examination.

The specimens in the case were obtained between Brighton and Portslade in April, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 29.

GREY WAGTAIL.—(AUTUMN).

Case 135.

There are several localities in Sussex and other southern counties where these birds may be met with during autumn and winter.

I have repeatedly observed them in Scotland frequenting the rocks on the sea-shore at this season.

One of the specimens in the case was shot on the banks of the river Ouse near Lewes in Sussex in November, 1873, and the other at Canty Bay in East Lothian in October, 1874.

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.

Case 136.

Though formerly breeding in great numbers in the eastern part of the island, the Black-tailed Godwit is now only an occasional visitor in spring and autumn.

Small parties still frequent the flat district round the broads in Norfolk and adjoining counties in the end of April or beginning of May, but after remaining a few days they take their departure. In August and September they again appear on their way to the south. By far the greater part of those observed at this season are young birds of the year.

During the autumn they were far from uncommon on the marshes and mudbanks near

Rye in Sussex sixteen or eighteen years ago; but I believe their visits have now entirely ceased.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats near Yarmouth, one in August, 1871, the other in September, 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 18.

ROBIN.

Case 137.

The case represents a pair of Robins in a woodyard, showing the block, hedging-glove and chopper.

The specimens were obtained near Brighton in March, 1866.

ROBIN.—(IMMATURE).

Case 138.

The juvenile Robins do not assume the dress of the mature birds till after the first moult.

The specimen on the left side of the case shows a few of the red feathers already appearing on the breast.

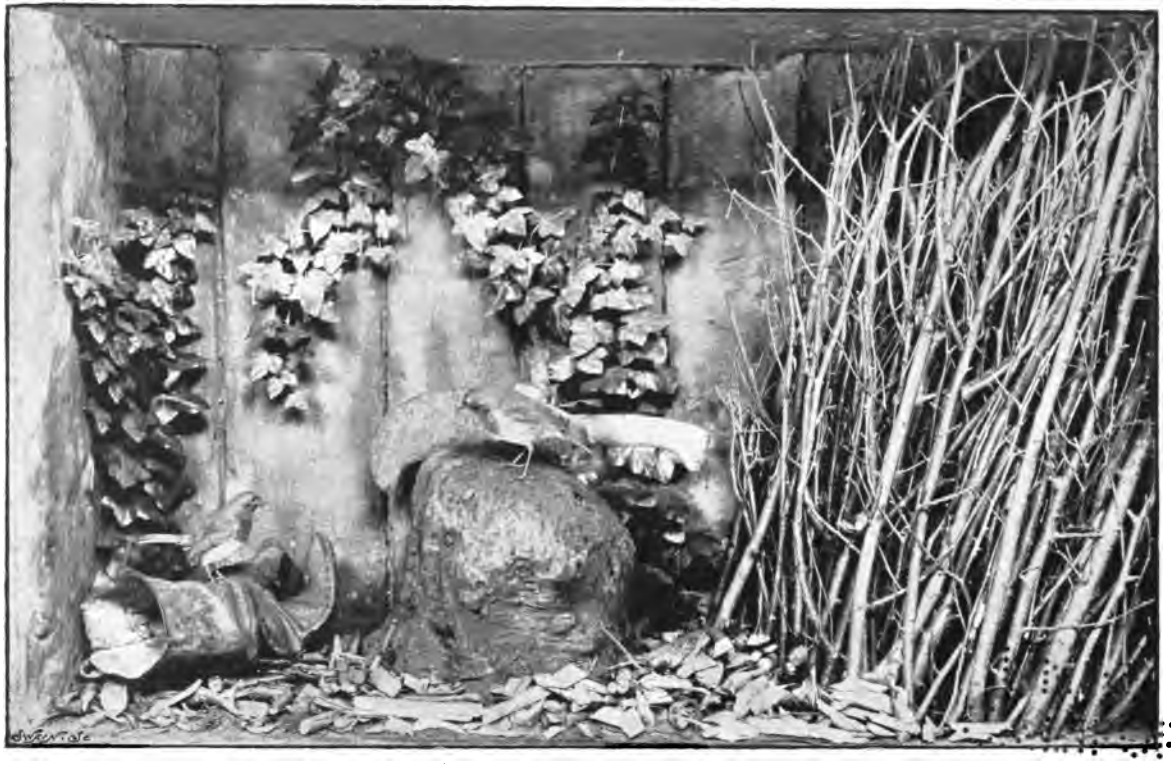
The birds were obtained at Potter Heigham in Norfolk in July, 1873.

BLACK REDSTART.

Case 139.

Unlike the common, the Black Redstart is a winter visitor to the British Islands, usually appearing about the middle of October, and taking its departure in March or the beginning of April.

It is by no means so abundant as the common species, though in a few localities it may generally



From Photograph] ROBIN REDBREASTS. [*By Donovan, Brighton*

be observed by those who are acquainted with its habits and manner of flight.

It seems to have a partiality for the rocks and cliffs on the sea coast, being generally found every autumn between Brighton and Newhaven, and again in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

The mature males are by no means so plentiful as the females and young.

One of the males in the case exhibits the white on the wing, while the other shows not the slightest trace of it, most probably being a younger bird.

The specimens were all obtained along the chalk cliffs between Brighton and Rottingdean in October, 1873.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 3.

REDSTART.

Case 140.

About the second week in April numbers of these handsome little birds may be observed flitting along the Sussex hedges; having passed the winter in a warmer climate they are now on their way to their breeding quarters.

A few pairs nest in the wild forest district about Balcombe and Tilgate; but the species is far from common in Sussex during the summer months. I have noticed them particularly abundant in the wooded glens in the Highlands, where the old stone dikes and rugged weather-beaten trees afford ample choice for the selection of a nursery.

As the autumn advances they again work their way south and take leave of us for the winter.

The male was shot at Catsfield in the east of Sussex in May, 1855; the female in the neighbourhood of Brighton in April, 1867; and the nest and eggs were taken a month later in Glenlyon in Perthshire.

WHEATEAR.—(AUTUMN).

Case 141.

This is the plumage in which the Wheatear is seen just previous to its departure.

For a month or six weeks in the autumn, during the migration, they are very numerous along the range of the South Downs and on the marshes adjoining the coast.

The shepherds in the neighbourhood of Brighton used in days gone by to catch thousands of these birds in horse-hair nooses on the sheep walks; at the present time however there appear to be but few traps ever set, the nets of the bird-catchers taking sufficient to supply the market.

The specimens were obtained near Brighton in August, 1874.

KNOT.—(SUMMER).

Case 142.

The number of Knots that visit our shores during summer appears to have fallen off greatly of late years. This I can in no way account for, as they seem fully as plentiful as formerly at other seasons.

Immense flocks formerly showed themselves on the mudbanks on our southern and eastern coast during May, remaining only for a tide or two to rest and then resuming their journey to their breeding-grounds in the unexplored regions of the far north.

At the present time however a few straggling parties of at most a dozen or twenty birds are all that are usually observed; and in the spring of 1871 but half a dozen full-plumaged Knots were seen on Breydon mudflats between the 5th of May and the 6th of June.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Breydon near Yarmouth—two in May, 1871, and the remainder in May, 1873.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plates 27.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT.—(SPRING).

Case 143.

The Godwits are here shown in the intermediate state between winter and summer plumage.

When they first arrive on the mudbanks in the southern and eastern counties early in May, the greater portion of them are in this stage; but as the season advances the full-plumaged birds become more numerous.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats near Yarmouth in the first week in May, 1873.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT.—(SUMMER).

Case 144.

Years ago the arrival of the "May-birds," as these Godwits were called, used to be anxiously looked for by all the shore gunners round our southern and eastern coasts. On their first appearance they were generally exhausted by their long flight and fell easy victims to their numerous assailants.

If all the yarns of the old Breydon fowlers are to be believed, these birds must in days gone by have visited the mudflats in that districts in countless thousands. At the present day their numbers have sadly fallen off, as I have often spent the whole of May from daylight till dark on the mudbanks without seeing more than two or three hundred pass during the month.

The flight time commences about the beginning of May, the 12th to the 15th being usually considered the best days; the date however varies with the wind, east-south-east, east and east-north-east being the most favourable quarters. Should the wind continue west or south-west during the whole of May, it is quite possible that hardly a

bird will be seen. When this is the case, their line of flight appears to miss our shores entirely. I have on two or three occasions observed large flocks passing twenty or thirty miles from land; and some of the fishermen who were old gunners have assured me that they have met with all the different species of Waders in continual flights for several days outside the Dogger-bank, while their usual quarters on the mudbanks were completely deserted.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats on May 12th, 1871.

KNOT.—(WINTER).

Case 145.

During severe weather, Knots are often observed on the mudbanks in flocks of several thousands. I have seen them particularly numerous in the harbours on the coasts of Sussex and Hampshire, also in Norfolk, and as far north as the flat shores of Ross-shire and Southerland.

In consequence of their remarkable tameness they are certain to fall victims to the punt-gunners and from one to two hundred are often bagged at one discharge; as they generally bring in to the fowlers from fourpence to fivepence each, a large flock of Knots is always an acceptable sight.

The birds in the case were killed at the Little Ferry in Sutherland in March, 1869*

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*Seventy Knots and twenty-four Godwits, the whole being the result of a single shot, were picked up together with the present specimens; at least half as many more being swept away by the flowing tide before those nearest at hand could be gathered up. Considering the fact that the gun was only loaded with 10 oz. of No. 1, it was by no means a bad shot.

WHEATEAR.—(Spring).

Case 146.

This is one of the earliest of our spring visitors, appearing frequently before the cold weather has left us. It rapidly spreads itself over the country, and during the breeding season is quite as numerous on some of the northern moors as on the Downs of Sussex.

The specimens in the case were obtained early in April, 1866, in the neighbourhood of Brighton.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 4.

WHEATEAR.—(Large variety).

Case 147.

A large variety of the Wheatear makes its appearance every season about three weeks or a month later than the first arrivals of the smaller or common kind.

The difference in size is very conspicuous, and in addition to this the larger when disturbed almost invariably, if possible, flies up and settles on a tree or hedge, while the smaller under similar circumstances, generally contents itself with a large stone or clod.

Though both breed commonly in this country I have never noticed them pair.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in April, 1870.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 4.

NUTHATCH.

Case 148.

This bird is generally found where large timber is abundant. It is a near relative to the Wood-

peckers and from its somewhat similar habits is known by that name in some districts.

It has a curious custom of plastering with mud the apertures to the holes in the trees where it breeds. A representation of a very curious nest built with mud in a haystack was given in (I believe) *The Field* some years ago. It was well authenticated.

The specimens were shot at Plumpton in Sussex in April, 1866.

WHEATEAR.—Nestlings.

Case 149.

The young birds are here shown, shortly after leaving the nest, in their first feathers.

They were shot between Shoreham and Beeding in Sussex in July, 1874.

KNOT.—(Immature, Autumn).

Case 150.

The young Knots that visit us in the autumn generally make their first appearance in this country about the end of July and continue arriving for six or eight weeks longer. In 1868 however I met with several large flocks composed entirely of immature birds on both the Sutherland and Ross-shire shores of the Dornoch Firth as early as the 8th July.

Though the Knot is at all seasons one of the most accessible of our mud-birds, the young on their first arrival in the autumn occasionally suffer themselves to be shot at time after time without making the slightest attempt to escape, the survivors of the flock simply rising on wing at each discharge, and after a short flight settling again with the dead and wounded.

From Photograph] WHEATEARS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

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When shooting on the mudbanks I always make use of a number of "dummies."* These are arranged on the most frequented mudbanks, and it is seldom that a flock of waders will pass over the flats without flying round if not immediately settling to them. On several occasions I have had as many as from three to five hundred birds of various species gathered round my "dummies" within sixty yards of the gunning punt, the nearest probably being within a boat's length.

The arrival of a large flock of Knots is a most amusing sight. After wheeling two or three times round they invariably alight close by, and having thoroughly examined the decoys a general conversation appears to take place; then one by one they thrust their beaks under their feathers and in a few minutes the whole are resting quietly on one leg. They take but little notice of our moving about in the boats at forty or fifty yards' distance; but should our actions appear too threatening a few will probably run up and attempt to warn the unconscious "dummies."

On approaching still closer they will occasionally rise on wing; but finding their wooden friends do not accompany them they will settle again and endeavour with loud twitterings to induce them to start.

The Knot is the only wader that I have ever remarked as being so careful for the welfare of their lifeless companions; but Pochards commonly exhibit precisely the same regard for the wooden decoy ducks which I generally use during the winter months. These are anchored by means of a line and stone, and always bobbing about, head to wind, are such a correct representation of a flock

*Imitation birds carved out of wood, and painted to represent Plovers, Godwits or Knots, being strongly constructed and furnished with iron legs and beaks so as not to be injured if struck by the shot.

of wild fowl, that a gunner who is a stranger to them is certain to approach and fire, and many a charge have my poor decoys received.

On one occasion on Breydon mudflats three men in one boat cautiously worked up to what they considered a fair distance (about twenty yards), and all aiming together with the greatest care fired a volley of six barrels into the thick of the devoted "dummies." Two of them had already loaded and fired again, when a large black hairy quadruped—called by his master, I suppose, a retriever—dashed from the boat and charged into the centre of the supposed game. Then perceiving that the sagacious animal did not commence to shake and worry the birds (which operation I had previously watched him successfully perform on a wounded Dunlin, to the evident delight of his owner), the sportsmen appeared to comprehend the state of affairs, and beat a speedy retreat.

The Knot seems a particularly sociable bird, joining in company with nearly every other species of wader. I remember one autumn on Breydon that besides above thirty Knots I obtained at one discharge of the punt gun specimens in larger or smaller numbers of the following species: Ruff, Redshank, Pigmy curlew, Dunlin, Stint, Greenshank, Spotted Redshank and Golden Plover. They also commonly associate with the Godwit, Grey Plover and Turnstone.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon in August, 1872.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT.—(AUTUMN).

Case 151.

This case represents the young as they appear on their first arrival in this country from their breeding grounds in the far north.

Like the greater part of the birds that are reared in those deserted regions they are of a most

confiding disposition, appearing unfortunately for themselves to be totally unacquainted with the destructive propensities of man.

The specimens in the case were shot on the Island of Ebris in the Firth of Forth in September, 1874.

MUTE SWAN.

Case 152.

The Mute or Tame Swan being included in all the lists of British birds is here shown with its young brood.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Somerton Broad in Norfolk in June, 1871. The weight of the male was 32 lbs., that of the female 18 lbs.

GANNET.—(MATURE AND NESTLINGS).

Case 153.

There are about half-a-dozen breeding stations of these birds round the British Islands. It is however only during spring and summer that they approach the land (unless weakened by stress of weather or accident) for the purpose of rearing their young; at other seasons they follow the shoals of herring and mackerel or other fish on which they feed, and rest on the open sea.

The present case is copied from a sketch taken on the north side of the Bass Rock. The mature birds are here represented, some with their newly-hatched and others with full-fledged young. On breaking the shell the young Gannet is a small, naked, shapeless monstrosity; its first covering is a thin white down, which gradually thickens with the size of the bird; this it retains for about a month before the slightest signs of feathers make their appearance. The nestling plumage, as will be readily seen by the specimens in

the case is a dark grey speckled with white; the back of the head and neck occasionally retaining the down for some time after the other parts. While in their infancy they are the most peevish little wretches, snapping, quarrelling and fighting with the utmost ferocity. Though the personal injury that they inflict on one another is generally small, their battles are not unfrequently attended with fatal results, as one or perhaps both of the combatants lose their balance, and falling from their ledge are dashed to pieces on the rocks below. It is a curious fact that not the slightest notice is ever taken of a young one that drops on the water even by its own parents, while an old bird that is shot will immediately draw hundreds around it, where they will remain flying in circles till the bird has drifted a mile or two from the rock.

The landlord of the inn at Canty Bay, who also hires the Bass Rock, depends mainly on the geese for paying his rent. The average take for each season is now about eight or nine hundred full-fledged young birds; this however depends greatly on the weather, as, should the rocks be wet and slippery from continued rain, it renders the work of going over to collect them both dangerous and unpleasant, as the liquid guano lies in pools a foot or two deep on some of the ledges and in the cracks of the rocks.

Ten or fifteen years ago as many as 1,500 or 2,000 were occasionally taken, but since that time the birds have greatly decreased.

After being plucked and cleaned some are sent to the markets at Birmingham, Manchester and other large provincial towns, and generally bring in from eightpence to tenpence each; others are hawked about the country and sold for what they will fetch, while a hundred or two are cooked at Canty Bay and eagerly bought up by the farm labourers of the district for a shilling each.

The fat that comes out of the insides of the

birds, when cleaned, is boiled down into oil and sold for from three to four shillings the gallon; and in addition to this, the feathers realize about fifteen to sixteen shillings a stone. These are used for making beds, but have to go through some powerful baking process in order to remove the smell of the guano which clings to them. A roast goose* appears to be a favourite dish with some of the visitors at North Berwick, but the stink of the oil and the cooking at Canty Bay set me for ever against such a greasy delicacy.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth during the summer of 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 26, 27 and 28.

Many of these birds may be observed fishing outside the harbour of Castlebay in the island of Barra, in the summer. It is a magnificient sight to see them rising off the water in the evening in great circles to such a height that they appear scarcely more than specks in the sky, when they start off in a bee-line to their breeding station on Sulisgeir, 120 miles off.—*Ed.*

GANNET (IMMATURE).

Case 154.

The present case shows the Gannets in the intermediate stages between the nestling and the mature bird. Though the men in charge of the Bass Rock always declare that the Geese are five years old before they assume the full plumage, I think there can be but little doubt that it is attained in the third year.

From having myself kept these birds in captivity for the last two years, I can already perceive that the stage that they describe as two years old is, in reality, only an early hatched bird of

*In this district a Gannet is always termed a Goose.

the preceding season; in like manner I expect that their third and fourth year birds will be discovered to be of the same age.

The graceful manner in which the Gannet takes it prey, steadying itself for a moment in the air, and then darting headlong beneath the waves, must be seen to be thoroughly understood.

The amount of fish that these birds consume is something enormous. It has been estimated that the Bass Gannets number about 50,000, and as each bird will readily devour ten herrings in a day, it can be easily calculated that the market value of the fish required for one day's consumption by this colony alone would be considerably over £1,000.

The specimens in the case, representing the birds at one and two years old, were obtained at the Bass Rock during August, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 29, 30 and 31.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.— (IMMATURE).

Case 155.

The adult specimens represented as attacking the Highland lamb are only introduced to illustrate the destructive habits of this rapacious bird.

A weakly ewe is no sooner discovered than she is set upon, and after being either forced into some crevice among the rocks, or slowly butchered by thrusts from their powerful bills, the lamb next falls an easy victim.

This is by no means an uncommon occurrence, still this *interesting* Gull receives the benefit of the Act for the preservation of sea birds.

The specimens in the immature stages, shewing the third or fourth, and also the second year's plumages, were shot in the Highlands in 1877.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 37.

SPOTTED REDSHANK.

Case 156.

The Spotted Redshank, in the black dress of summer, is a rare bird in the British Islands. When shooting on the Norfolk mudbanks, I have occasionally seen a bird or two in May, but at too great a distance to distinguish them, had my attention not been first attracted by their well-known note.

During autumn the immature birds are by no means scarce in some of the eastern and southern counties. Though several make their appearance on Breydon mudflats, I have always noticed them to be remarkably unsociable with their own species, generally being observed singly or in company with Greenshanks or Common Redshanks.

The call of this bird is most difficult to imitate correctly, and I have met with but one or two gunners who could successfully accomplish it. The attainment, however, appears to be of little service, as the bird is attracted quite as easily by the note of the Common Redshank or the call of the Grey Plover.

Though the Spotted Redshank is occasionally met with in winter, I have never fallen in with the bird at that season.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats, one in August, 1871, and the other in August, 1872.

REDSHANK.—(SUMMER).

Case 157.

This bird is common from Sussex to Caithness, being a permanent resident in the British Islands, though perhaps less numerous in the winter than at other seasons.

It breeds in marshes in various parts of the country, being particularly abundant, as might be

expected, in the Broad districts of Norfolk. About August or September, when the young have gained sufficient strength, they leave their inland quarters and betake themselves to the sea-coast and salt-water mudbanks, joining occasionally in immense flocks.

On rough stormy nights in the early part of the autumn these birds are often attracted by the glare of the lights, and may be heard in company with other waders flying over large towns to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

I have in two or three instances discovered eight eggs in the nest of the Common Redshank, it being in every case quite evident from the difference in the colour of the eggs that two birds had laid in the same nest. I have also seen seven and eight eggs in the nest of the Greenshank in Sutherland and Ross-shire; though in neither case could I distinguish the slightest difference in the eggs, the whole appearing to be one set; this however was unlikely, as several other pairs of birds were observed at no great distance.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Glenlyon in Perthshire in June, 1867.

THRUSH.

Case 158.

This well-known songster is widely dispersed over the British Islands, the nature of the country however being less suited to its habits in the north; it is not so abundant in the wild districts of the Highlands.

Its neatly-built nest is placed in a variety of situations, at one time high in the branches of some lofty tree, at another among the ivy and other creeping plants, on some overhanging bank, or even on the ground itself; furze-bushes, faggot-stacks, piles of old rubbish, ruined buildings, and indeed

almost any site in which a nest could possibly be fixed, being occasionally resorted to.

By far the greater number of the Thrushes that make their appearance on the south coast during snow and frost appear to feel the effects of the severe weather more readily than any other species, being frequently found moping, half-starved, under banks and hedges while Blackbirds and Redwings are able to retain their usual condition.

I have on several occasions noticed Thrushes very abundant on the Bass Rock during autumn, being probably attracted to the spot by the number of snails among the old ruins.

Thrushes and Blackbirds when feeding on the berries of the hawthorn in the winter swallow them whole and shortly afterwards cast up the stones.

The case is copied from a sketch taken in an old sawpit in the neighbourhood of Brighton.

The specimens were obtained at Portslade in Sussex in May, 1874.

MISSEL THRUSH.

Case 159.

Though not nearly so common as the preceding species the Missel Thrush is well known from north to south.

The "Screech," as this bird is called by the natives in Sussex, is one of our earliest breeders, the young being frequently met with in the beginning of April.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Potter Heigham in Norfolk in April, 1871.

RING OUZEL.

Case 160.

The Ring Ouzel arrives in the spring, is widely distributed over the northern part of the country during the summer, and takes its departure early in

the autumn. When living in the Highlands I have noticed these birds as being most destructive in the gardens, feeding greedily on currants, raspberries and other fruits.

I once took a fine male in a trap set for a stoat in the ruins of an old shealing in Perthshire. The bird must have had considerable difficulty in forcing its way up the narrow track that was left open, as we had removed several large stones and then built up the trap and bait in the centre of the wall.

The specimens in the case were shot in Glenlyon in Perthshire in May, 1866.

REDWING.

Case 161.

The Redwing arrives in the north of Scotland early in the autumn, and gradually spreads itself over the country on the approach of cold weather, leaving our shores in the spring to rear its young in the north of Europe.

The specimens in the case were obtained in January, 1866, in the neighbourhood of Brighton.

REDSHANK.—(AUTUMN).

Case 162.

The mature bird in autumn plumage and the young of the year are shown in the present case.

In September, 1873, I shot an immature bird of this species that I mistook for a Spotted Redshank, while feeding on a mudbank in company with a large flock of other waders. On measuring its legs from the thigh downwards, it was exactly $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches longer than an old bird killed at the same discharge. I should certainly have preserved such a gigantic specimen, had it not been unfortunately plucked by mistake.

The mature bird was shot on Breydon mudflats in the autumn of 1873, and the young on the shores of the Firth of Forth in Haddington in September, 1874.

SANDERLING.—(AUTUMN).

Case 163.

The present case shows the immature Sanderling on its first arrival in this country in the autumn.

The specimens were obtained on the Kentish coast in September, 1869.

SANDERLING.—(WINTER).

Case 164.

The Sanderlings in winter plumage were obtained on the south coast between Rye Harbour and Dungeness Point in March, 1866.

SANDERLING.—(SUMMER).

Case 165.

The Sanderling visits us in the spring on the way to its distant breeding-grounds, returning again in the autumn and occasionally remaining in considerable flocks throughout the winter.

The specimens in the case were shot on the shores of the Dornoch Firth in June, 1869.

LARK.—(SUMMER).

Case 166.

It may not be generally known that immense flocks of Larks arrive in this country during the autumn from the north of Europe.

I have fallen in with them daily about the middle of October, when steaming in the North Sea many miles from land, flying direct for the

Norfolk and Suffolk coast. They usually keep company in compact bodies of several hundreds, but now and then a few fatigued by the journey would follow for a short distance and then settle on board where they would creep into the first quiet corner and puffing themselves out like balls would soon be at rest.

Larks are by far the most numerous of all the birds taken on board the light-ships off the eastern coast, immense clouds being reported to have been often noticed hovering round the lamps during a drizzling rain. After these come the Starlings* and then the Stormy Petrels. The latter however do not strike the lights, but settle on the vessels by day during protracted rough weather; they are then generally so thoroughly worn out that if thrown up in the air they will immediately return on board. Gulls occasionally come in contact with the lamps, but it is by no means common for any species except the Skua Gull to be taken in that manner. I was informed by the mate of the *Newarp* that he had once found as many as three Skuas on deck during his watch, one of which, a large brown-coloured bird† that he mistook in the dark for a fowl as it was lying disabled in a corner, inflicted a most severe bite on his hand. From all I could learn the species usually taken were either immature Pomarine or Arctic.

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* The first thousand wings that I received during the autumn of 1872 were made up as follows: Lark, 520; Starling, 348; Stormy Petrel, 45; Brown Linnet, 15; Greenfinch, 21; Brambling, 6; Fieldfare, 2; Forktailed Petrel, 1; Knot, 2; Blackbird, 20; Redwing, 13; Chaffinch, 15; Tree Sparrow, 3; Rook, 2; Snipe, 1; Kittiwake, 1. A few of the Warblers were taken the following spring, also one Swallow, but no Martins. I also received the wing of one Razor Bill.

† Probably the Great Skua.

Hawks and Owls are sometimes captured on board, but they are mostly observed before dawn perched on some part of the rigging near the lamps.

On one occasion the glass of the lights of the *Newarp* was found broken, and a Duck of some kind that the crew were unacquainted with was discovered inside the lantern.

Grey Geese, Mallard and various sorts of wild fowl used now and then to be obtained, but from all I could hear, the numbers of these birds have diminished greatly of late years.

Snipe were stated to be among the commonest captures, but during the whole of the winter I only received a single specimen of this species. Woodcocks are supposed by the light-keepers to be particularly swift-flying birds, as they are generally picked up on deck much cut and injured by striking against the lamps or rigging. The real cause of such mishaps must I should imagine be attributed to the weighty condition of the bird at the time of the accident. I found that the Knot was well known as being of frequent occurrence. They were described as flying in large bodies and numbers falling at once on deck. One of the men declared that the last flocks of these waders that he had observed had suddenly shied when close to the lantern and that but one or two had been taken.

It is stated that many years ago over one thousand birds were one morning collected on board the *Newarp*. Whether this was really the case or not I do not pretend to say,* but all my informants

* I afterwards learned from an old man, who declared he was on board at the time, that the above statement was perfectly true. He also added that 600 of the birds which were principally Larks were put into one gigantic pie. I have a slight recollection of seeing an account of this fact in some paper, which published the history of the light-ships of the eastern coast.

agreed in the fact that there was every year a great falling off in the number of birds so taken.

A fall of snow and a cold wind from the north-west is certain to bring enormous flights of Larks and other birds along the south coast; they all appear intent on making their way from east to west, occasionally passing in continual streams from daylight till dark. The Larks are usually the first birds to show, a slight covering of snow being sufficient to move them, while it requires a few days' continuance of severe weather before Field-fares, Redwings and Blackbirds appear in any numbers.

At such times the whole of the bird-catching fraternity of Brighton are engaged in the work of destruction. Should a strong cold wind from the north-west be blowing the course of the birds is close to the ground, and thousands are captured in the nets. There is considerable competition for what are considered the best pitches, numbers of men leaving Brighton shortly after midnight and depositing their packs on the ground they intend to occupy, to reserve the spot; they seek what shelter they can till daylight behind some bank or stack. From thirty to fifty dozen are commonly captured and the takes not unfrequently reach as high as eighty dozen.

I have myself seen over 200 clap-nets at work on a favourable day, and as scores of drag-nets are out as soon as dusk sets in some idea of the number of birds caught may be formed.

The whole of the specimens in the case were obtained in the Potter Heigham Marshes in the east of Norfolk in June, 1870, the Stoat being surprised while carrying off the young Lark.

GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Case 167.

The showy plumage of the Golden Oriole

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

From Photograph] RUFF, REEVE AND NEST. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

greatly interferes with its chance of a quiet life in the British Islands.

If not molested, it is most probable that these birds would soon become regular summer visitors to our shrubberies and gardens. I have myself seen the nest and eggs in Norfolk, and the fact has lately been recorded in the papers of a brood or two being reared in Kent.

The greater number however of those that make their appearance are speedily shot down, and the reception that they meet with gives those that escape but small inducement to pay another visit to our shores.

The specimen in the case was shot between Shoreham and Lancing in Sussex in April, 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 1.

FIELDFARE.

Case 168.

This is one of our most familiar winter visitors, the very name of Fieldfare seeming to be associated with snow and frost.

The specimens in the case were shot in the neighbourhood of Brighton in January, 1866.

LARK.—(IMMATURE).

Case 169.

In the present case the young birds are shown in their nestling plumage.

The specimens were obtained between Shoreham and Lancing in Sussex in July, 1874.

RUFF.—(SUMMER).

Case 170.

This singular bird is rapidly decreasing in number in the British Islands. Though several make their appearance every spring in the eastern

counties there are at the present time but two or three localities where they remain to rear their young, the swamps and marshes they formerly frequented being so reduced by the improved system of drainage that few spots suitable to their habits are left.

On their first arrival about the second week in April the long feathers which form the frill round the neck of the male are but half grown. At this time they are seen (or rather used to be) in flocks of from ten or twenty to five or six times that number. On two or three occasions in Norfolk I have been able to crawl within a few yards of one of these large bodies and have had a first-rate opportunity for observing their pugnacious habits. Their battles appear to be of but short duration. A couple of Ruffs square up to one another for a moment or two and then separate to feed or again go through the same performance with their nearest neighbour. Though they occasionally jump and strike after the manner of a game cock I have never noticed any of the combatants to receive the slightest injury.

A large flock of Ruffs and Reeves is a most curious sight; the various plumages of the males as they run rapidly here and there giving a kind of piebald appearance to the whole assemblage.

The specimens in the case—male, female and eggs—were obtained in the marshes in the neighbourhood of Potter Heigham in Norfolk in May, 1870.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plates 19 and 21.

PURPLE SANDPIPER.—(SUMMER).

Case 171.

Though the nest of the Purple Sandpiper has never been discovered on our shores, the bird itself may be met with at all seasons. It is, perhaps,

most abundant along the rocky coast between the Fern Islands and the Bass Rock, occasionally however making its appearance in considerable numbers all round the island, in every case where I have observed it confining itself to the sea-shore.

The specimens in the case were shot on the Carr Rocks off the coast of Haddingtonshire in June, 1865.

PURPLE SANDPIPER.—(AUTUMN).

Case 172.

The specimens in the case were shot while resting on one of the breakwaters near the north pier in Yarmouth Harbour during the gale in November, 1872.

RUFF.—(AUTUMN).

Case 173.

The young in the immature plumage and old birds in their autumn or winter dress are still plentiful on the mudbanks on our eastern coast, the greater number, I expect, having arrived from foreign countries. I have once or twice met with the Ruff during winter, but I believe that their occurrence at that season is the exception and not the rule.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats in August, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plates 20 and 22.

SHORE LARK.

Case 174.

The Shore Lark was formerly considered to be a rare bird in Great Britain, a few only having

been met with during severe weather. At the present time however it is well known that there are several localities on the eartern coast where they may be always found from November to March. They are usually seen in small parties of from three or four to a dozen, or even a score and are easily approached, appearing to be quite unsuspicious of danger.

The specimens in the case were obtained along the coast between Blakeney and Salthouse in Norfolk in December, 1871.

BLACKBIRD.

Case 175.

The sketch from which the present case is copied was taken on the Bass Rock, the nest having been placed in an old chimney in the ruins of the Governor's house which still stands among the fortifications. Seven or eight years ago a Blackbird's nest was built on the west side of the rock within a few feet of the breeding-place of the Peregrine Falcon.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in the spring of 1875.

STARLING.—(MATURE).

Case 176.

Equally at home in town or country, the Starling is well known in every part of the British Islands.

In the flat districts of the eastern counties they collect during autumn in immense flocks and early in the evening repair to the reed-beds where they take up their quarters for the night. The extraordinary numbers that roost in such situations

occasionally break down the reeds and cause con siderable loss to the owners of the beds.*

The specimens in the case were shot at Offham Chalk Pit near Lewes in Sussex in May, 1872.

In the Outer Hebrides the Starling breeds commonly in holes in the ground or in the low peat dykes, taking such accommodation, I suppose, for lack of better.—*Ed.*

WOOD LARK.

Case 177.

The Wood Lark shows itself occasionally in great numbers along the south coast when snow is on the ground. During the storm in January, 1866, I saw between six and seven dozen that had been captured by one bird-catcher alone between Rottingdean and Newhaven.

They are to be found nesting in most counties in England, and occasionally (though I have never met with them myself) in the south of Scotland.

The specimens in the case were shot near Rottingdean in Sussex in January, 1866.

DOTTEREL.

Case 178.

The Dotterel appears unfortunately to visit our shores each year in rapidly decreasing numbers.

It arrives in April or the beginning of May and after resting for a short time on the South Downs and other open spots continues its journey to its breeding-grounds on the higher ranges of the north of England and the Highlands of Scotland; again being seen occasionally in the south on its return in the autumn.

The specimens in the case were obtained on

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*The reed is extensively used for thatching and other purposes in the eastern counties.

the hills to the north of the Lyon in Perthshire in June, 1866.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 14.

RING DOTTEREL.

Case 179.

The present species is common all round our coasts, being also occasionally found breeding on the banks of rivers and on sandy warrens in the interior of the country.

It is to be met with at all seasons, but perhaps most abundantly in the spring and autumn.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Rye in Sussex in the summer of 1862.

INTERMEDIATE RING DOTTEREL.

Case 180.

A diminutive form of the Ring Dotterel is here shown. It is easy to perceive that the birds are in every respect smaller than the specimens in the preceding case; the feathers on the back are of a darker shade, and the legs are also finer in form and of a deeper shade of orange.

These birds usually make their appearance in flocks about the second week in May, at which time the larger variety are busy with their young broods.

I have never found these birds nesting in the British Islands, but mixed flocks of old and young are met with during the autumn.

The specimens in the case were shot between Shoreham and Worthing on the Sussex coast; the mature birds being obtained in May, 1870, and the young in the following September.

KENTISH DOTTEREL.

Case 181.

The true home of this handsome little Plover in the British Islands is the flat line of coast that lies between Rye Harbour and Dungeness Point. Here it is found in numbers during the spring and summer months, usually departing about the beginning or middle of September. It may be met with at a few other spots along the south coast, and also occasionally in Norfolk and Suffolk, but its appearance in those localities is very uncertain.

The specimens in the case were shot on the sands between Rye and Lydd on the shores of the English Channel early in May, 1866.

COMMON BUNTING.

Case 182.

The Common Bunting is of frequent occurrence in the British Islands, being found, perhaps, more abundant in Sussex than in any other county.

The specimens in the case were shot in the neighbourhood of Brighton in May, 1872.

I have never seen such large numbers of the Common Bunting, either in Sussex or elsewhere as on the machars and other cultivated lands on the western side of the Outer Hebrides, where they appear to nest in very great numbers. —*Ed.*

STARLING.—(IMMATURE).

Case 183.

The young are here shown in their nestling plumage, one or two of the specimens exhibiting a few feathers of their first moult.

They were obtained at Portslade near Brighton in the summer of 1872.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Case 184.

This is one of the latest of our summer visitors, seldom appearing till well on in May; then rapidly dispersing over the country it rears its young and takes its departure early in the autumn.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Portslade near Brighton in the summer of 1874.

SNOW BUNTING.

Case 185.

Though usually supposed to leave our shores on the approach of summer, a few pairs of Snow Buntings remain and rear their young in some of the wildest districts in the Highlands of Scotland.

Early in the autumn immense flocks make their appearance in the north and gradually work round the coast till hundreds are often observed in severe weather in the immediate vicinity of the English Channel.

Their numbers in Sussex vary with the seasons. but few being noticed in mild winters.

The specimens in the case were shot on the South Denes near Yarmouth in Norfolk in November, 1872.

SNIPE.—(SUMMER).

Case 186.

The snipe is a permanent resident in Great Britain, breeding wherever suitable localities are met with from north to south. Its numbers are also considerably increased in the autum by arrivals from the Continent. It is probable that two or even three broods are occasionally reared during the season.

I have seen young birds as early as the beginning of April, when snow was on the ground, and the nestlings in the case were taken as late as the 9th of July, having been only hatched on the previous day.

The male and female were shot on the Fendom, near Tain in Ross-shire in the spring of 1869; the young, as stated above, being procured on the same ground in July.

WOODCOCK.—(Summer).

Case 187.

The Woodcock breeds abundantly in the south of England; and there are, indeed, but few counties in which the bird is not occasionally seen during the summer months, though the nest itself may escape observation.

Its curious habit of carrying its young has given rise to innumerable discussions in the natural history columns of the sporting papers, each writer asserting that the operation was performed in a different manner. There is however but little doubt that the young bird is firmly pressed between the thighs of the parent, and so transported from one spot to another.

In addition to those bred in this country large flights arrive from the north of Europe during the autumn, the birds being occasionally found in a very exhausted condition.

The case is copied from a sketch taken in the Tarlogie Woods near Tain in Ross-shire, at which place the female and eggs were obtained in June 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 23.

During the nesting season the Woodcock may be observed flying at dusk with a peculiar flapping, silent flight, uttering a note similar to that of the large bat, *V. noctule.* —*Ed.*

WOODCOCK.—(WINTER).

Case 188.

As will be readily seen by the specimens in the present case the plumage of the Woodcock in winter is considerably darker than in summer.

The birds were shot in Glenlyon in Perthshire in November, 1875.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 24.

SNIPE.—(WINTER).

Case 189.

While punt-gunning one winter on a river in the north of Scotland during severe frost I noticed that Snipes were collected in numbers along the banks where the mud was kept soft by the action of the tide. As a novel proceeding I tried one shot at them with the big gun, but the poor birds were so tame that it could hardly be considered sport, and fowl being plentiful on the water at the time I left them alone, in hopes of renewing the acquaintance on some future day. I however discovered when the weather changed that I had lost my chance, as after the breaking up of the frost not a snipe could be found within a mile of the spot.

I shall not readily forget a rather amusing incident that occurred that evening.

I was stopping at a first-rate hotel, which, as is commonly the case in the Highlands, was situated in a remarkably wild and, during winter, deserted region.

Having finished a capital dinner and being tired of my own company I strolled into the kitchen to see what was going on. Here I found the punt-gun propped up on a couple of chairs in front of a roaring peat fire with two or three keepers sitting smoking beside it. As I noticed that several sparks from a lump of peat with which one of the

men was lighting his pipe fell over the lock, I enquired if the charge had yet been drawn. "Yes," remarked "John," the punt-man, with the air of one who thoroughly understands his business and has properly performed it, "she's washed out, loaded, and carefully primed ready for the morning." On inspecting the lock I discovered that the covering to the nipple was simply a piece of brown paper such as Highlanders use for tinder, and consequently extremely liable to ignite from a spark, so I suggested that the gun should be placed in the far corner of the room where it would still be protected from the frost.*

Nothing however would satisfy the landlady, who came in at this point, but the immediate removal of the dangerous weapon. I accordingly ordered the men to take the gun out and draw the charge.

In less than two minutes there was a deafening explosion, followed by a fearful crash; the glass was blown in, the lights blown out, the landlady fainted, the lassies screamed and the dogs barked. On rushing out to see what had happened I learned that after cleaning out and loading the gun the men had carried the rods down to the punts when they had gone to see that all was snug for the night and consequently had no means at hand for drawing the charge; so, placing a cap on the nipple, they had steadied the butt on the bricks in the yard, and holding the muzzle in the air had fired the charge with the result described. On subsequent inquiry I found out that "John," who had rather a spite against the landlady (as that stern matron had reprimanded him for some unbecoming levity she had detected between him and one of the damsels of her establishment) had done it in hopes of giving

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* Some gunners have an idea that it is dangerous to allow the frost to get into the barrel of a punt-gun.

her a fright, without having bestowed a thought on the panes of glass that would be blown in by the concussion, and naturally fell to my share to pay for.

This is one of the few birds that I have seen in the act of striking the wires of the telegraph. While the train was entering the station at Tain in Ross-shire one evening in March, 1869, I noticed a snipe spring from the side of the line, and rising straight in the air come in contact with the wire and immediately fall disabled to the ground. As I was returning from shooting in the neighbourhood I had my gun with me, and on proceeding to the spot I bagged in the few minutes of daylight that were left four and a half couple of Snipe and an immature Golden Eye. The greater part of the birds rose from a small brick drain of water that ran from the station, two or three escaping through flying off in line with the telegraph wires, as I was afraid to fire lest some damage (the station-master being present) might be laid to my charge.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Pevensey Levels in the winter of 1866; here formerly a good bag of long bills might usually be made during autumn, winter and early spring. For the last ten or twelve years however their numbers have been gradually falling off till at the present time I am afraid the ground is almost useless as a Snipe beat.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 25.

YELLOW BUNTING.

Case 190.

The Yellowhammer is one of our commonest birds, being plentiful at all times and seasons.

I once observed a large number of these birds together with chaffinches feeding on the flesh of a horse which was hanging against a dog kennel in the Highlands during a heavy snowstorm. On the

From Photograph] LAPLAND BUNTINGS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

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joints being placed on the ground, and the snow swept from them, the poor birds came down in hundreds and settled on the meat.

They appear to be more hardy than our northern visitors the Bramblings, as during severe weather the large flocks of that bird disappear almost entirely from the Highlands and are found scattered over the southern counties of England, while the Yellowhammers contrive to weather the storm in their native glens obtaining what food and shelter they can round the farm-buildings and houses.

The specimens in the case were shot in the neighbourhood of Brighton in the summer of 1872.

PIED FLYCATCHER.

Case 191.

Though occasionally seen while on its passage in spring and autumn I have never met with an instance of this species remaining to breed in the south of England. It however appears to be far from uncommon during the summer months in some of the more wooded parts of Cumberland and probably spreads into a few of the adjoining counties.

In the spring of 1867 I shot a female on the Bass Rock.

The specimens in the case were obtained among the fine old timber in the park at Edenhall in Cumberland in June, 1876.

CREEPER.

Case 192.

This active little bird, which is apparently always in motion, running up and round the stems of the trees, is found abundantly from north to south.

Its nest is placed in holes in trees, buildings and old walls.

The present case is copied from a sketch taken near Aberfeldy in Perthshire, at which place the nest and eggs were also obtained.

The birds themselves were shot near Plumpton in Sussex in March, 1866.

CIRL BUNTING.

Case 193.

Though not uncommon in several of the midland counties of England, I have met with the present species in Sussex only, where it is by no means scarce in that portion of the county that lies within about ten or twelve miles of the Channel.

During winter they join in flocks, at times associating with other small birds such as Yellow-hammers and Chaffinches.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in November, 1873.

REED BUNTING.

Case 194.

The Reed Sparrow, as this bird is more commonly called, is most abundant in marshy districts, being especially numerous in the locality of the Broads of Norfolk and Suffolk. It is however to be met with as a resident in almost every county in England and Scotland.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the east of Norfolk in the summer of 1871.

JACK SNIPE.

Case 195.

The Jack Snipe is only a winter visitor, arriving in September and taking its departure in April.

The erratic flight of this curious little bird is often a puzzle to nervous shooters, many a charge of shot being wasted before it is discovered that by waiting a few moments an easy chance is obtained.

The specimens in the case were shot in Pevensey Marshes in March, 1866.

TUFTED DUCK.

Case 196.

On the lochs in the Highlands and on the lakes and broads in England the Tufted Duck may be found in smaller or larger flocks during the winter months.

It is not till the latter end of the season that any except the oldest drakes assume their handsome plumage. On their first arrival in the autumn the whole of the birds composing the flocks present the appearance of females or young.

The males with the long tuft are supposed by the gunners in the east of Norfolk to be in no way related to the rest of their families, and together with the drake Golden Eyes are termed "Old Hardweathers." I happened one night while flight shooting to kill a perfect specimen of both species with the same barrel, and nothing would convince my punt-man that they were not male and female of one and the same kind.

Like the Scaup and Pochard, with which they occasionally associate, the Tufted Duck is an excellent diver. A successful shot with the punt-gun at a large flock is certain to produce a number of cripples; these it is almost useless to pursue if there is the slightest ripple on the water, as each makes off in a separate direction only occasionally showing the point of its bill for air.

One of the drakes in the case while attempting to escape by diving was caught round the neck by a weed and drowned. The water being at the

time of the occurrence as clear as glass I noticed some bubbles coming to the surface and could plainly see him at a depth of three or four feet struggling with his head held down as if in a noose. In a few minutes he was quiet, hanging like a criminal (only in the inverse manner), suspended by the neck,

The specimens in the case were obtained on the broads in the east of Norfolk early in 1873.

SANDWICH TERN.—(MATURE—SUMMER).

Case 197.

These fine birds are to be met with on several parts of the coast during the summer months. On the Fern Islands off the coast of Northumberland they nest in two or three different colonies in company with the Arctic Terns.

In a few localities in the north they breed on inland lochs.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the Fern Islands in June, 1867.

SANDWICH TERN.—(MATURE AND IMMATURE. —AUTUMN).

Case 198.

The old birds and their young are frequently noticed during autumn in considerable parties fishing along the coast of the Firth of Forth.

They also occasionally make their appearance at this season all round our shores.

By October they usually begin to make their way south, but solitary examples are now and then met with during November.

The specimens in the case were shot in the Firth of Forth in August and September, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 32.

COMMON TERN.—(IMMATURE).

Case 199.

The Common Tern is here shown in the plumage of the first autumn.

The specimens were shot at sea off the Suffolk coast in August, 1873.

COMMON TERN.—(MATURE).

Case 200.

During fine still weather early in May the first arrivals of these birds may be looked for. Their breeding-stations, which are still (though rapidly decreasing) numerous in many parts of Great Britain, present a most animated appearance by the beginning of July. Young birds of every age and stage may then be seen, together with the old ones busily attending to their wants; the whole group affording a sight both interesting and amusing.

Though occasional stragglers may be met with as late as November; by far the greater number of these Terns have taken their departure for a warmer climate by the middle of October.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the shores of the Dornoch Firth in Ross-shire in June and July, 1869.

GOLDEN EYE.—(MATURE).

Case 201.

This handsome Duck is common along most parts of the Scotch coast, frequenting the firths and also the inland lochs. In England, however, except in severe winters it is by no means so abundant.

Young birds and females may be met with at

all times from the beginning of October till April, but it is seldom that the mature Drake is observed till January or February.

This species is generally found in pairs or small parties of from half a dozen to double or perhaps three times that number. The females and young are quite unsuspicious of danger and when feeding can usually be approached with but little manœuvring. The old drake, however, is one of the most wary of wildfowl, taking wing on the slightest sign of danger.

The specimens in the case were shot on Loch Slyn in the east of Ross-shire in March, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 13.

GOLDEN EYE.—(IMMATURE).

Case 202.

The immature males of this species are observed during their first winter in the plumage of the specimens in the case.

It is not often that the Golden Eye is seen on land; the two birds in the case, however, were shot as they rose from the bank of one of the islands on Hickling Broad in January, 1873.

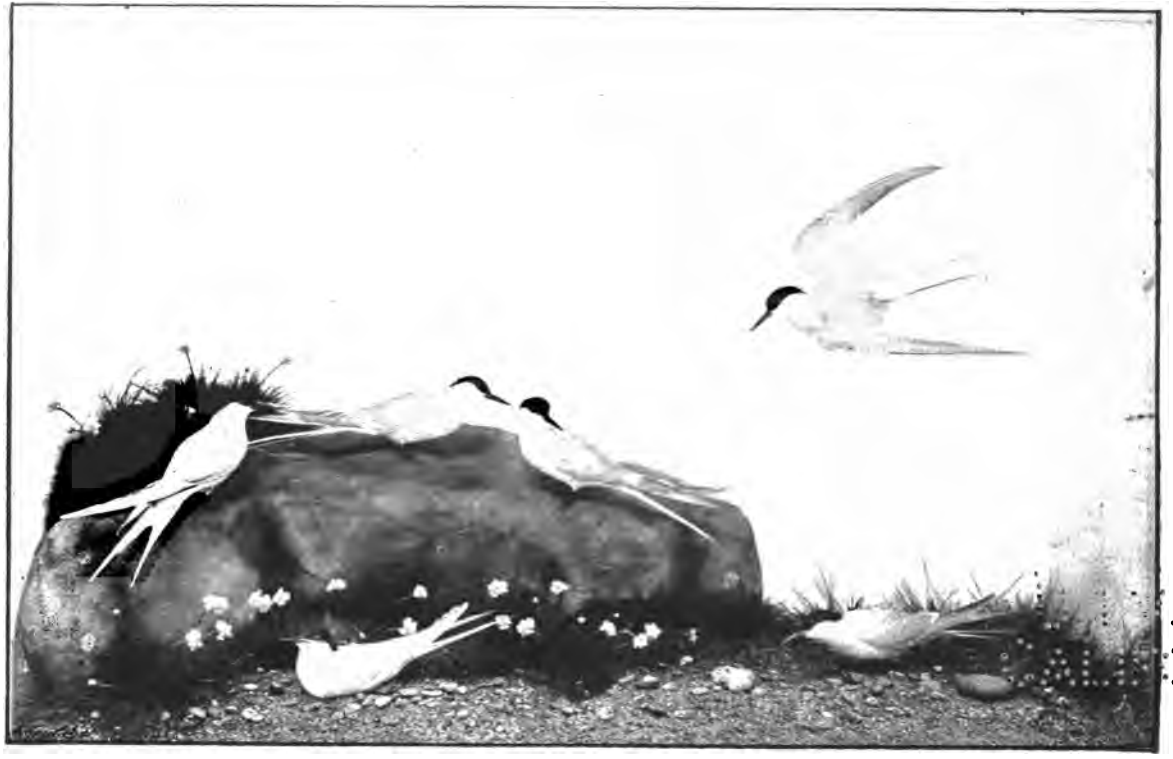
See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 13.

ARCTIC TERN.—(MATURE).

Case 203.

Like all the rest of its family the Arctic Tern is only a visitor to the British Islands, arriving in the spring, rearing its young on our shores, and leaving us on the approach of cold weather.

There are still several breeding stations at different points round the coast, though two or three spots where they formerly nested in the South have been of late years entirely deserted.



From Photograph] ARCTIC TERNS AND NESTS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

Great numbers still take up their summer residence on the Fern Islands. The sketch from which the case is copied was taken at one of their colonies close to the old lighthouse in the centre of the group.

I have seen these birds nesting in the oat fields in the neighbourhood of some of the Scotch firths on the north-east coast of Scotland.

The specimens in the case were shot on the shores of the Dornoch Firth near Tain in June, 1869. The eggs were obtained at the Fern Islands in June, 1867.

STOCK DOVE.

Case 204.

The Stock Dove is common in the south of England, and I have repeatedly observed them in large flocks in the east of Norfolk feeding on the pea-fields during the summer months.

They appear to breed in a variety of situations, holes in old timber being, as most authors state, their favourite nesting-place; they, however, occasionally rear their young on the branches of a tree like the Ring Dove, at times in a rabbit-burrow, and also in the face of a cliff.

The young birds (or squabs, as I believe juveniles of the Pigeon tribe ought properly to be termed) were taken from a nest in every respect resembling that of a Wood Pigeon, near the top of a small spruce fir tree of about thirty feet in height in the neighbourhood of Brighton in June, 1874; the male and female being shot in the Potter Heigham marshes in the east of Norfolk a year later.

The case is copied from a Stock Dove's nest in an elm tree at Falmer near Brighton.

ROCK DOVE.

Case 205.

All round the coast of Scotland and its adjacent islands, wherever rocky caves are met with, the present species is almost certain to be found as a tenant. They are occasionally stated to have been seen frequenting the chalk pits and other similar situations in the South of England, but in every case I have discovered the bird to be the Stock Dove. In some parts of the north I have seen Wild Pigeons of sandy and other light colours living among the rocks as wild and untamed as the present species.

The young were taken from a cave on Longa Island off the west coast of Ross-shire in May, 1868, the old birds being killed at the Cromarty Rocks in June, 1869.

The case is copied from a sketch taken of the spot where the young were procured.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 6.

ARCTIC TERN.—MATURE AND IMMATURE—AUTUMN).

Case 206.

During August and September large numbers of these birds may be met with along the southern and eastern coasts while on their journey to their winter quarters.

The case represents an old bird in the change from the summer plumage and the young of the year.

The specimens were shot at sea off Benacre Sluice, a few miles north of Southwold in Suffolk in August, 1873.

SCOTER.

Case 207.

The Scoter is common at most seasons in flocks off the greater portion of our coasts.

A few remain to breed in the northern counties of Scotland, though by far the larger number of our visitors are reared in the far north.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Strathmore in Caithness in June, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 2.

VELVET SCOTER.

Case 208.

A few of these fine ducks are occasionally seen in the English Channel during winter; the numbers, however, that are met with in the south have fallen off greatly of late years. From October till April they may be still observed in large flocks in the firths of Scotland and the northern islands.

The specimens in the case were shot at sea off Hastings in January, 1860.

ROSEATE TERN.

Case 209.

From various causes the numbers of these Terns that visit our shores are rapidly decreasing every season; though formerly nesting on several parts of the coast but two or three stations are resorted to at the present time.

The specimen in the case was shot at the Fern Islands in June, 1867.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 33.

RING DOVE.

Case 210.

Though the present species is a resident in all parts of the British Isles, the immense flocks that are at times met with would lead to the belief that their numbers occasionally receive additions from the Continent.

The farmers in various parts of the country complain of the depredations committed by these birds and frequently organise societies for their extermination; but whether their efforts will ever be attended with success appears to be extremely doubtful, one fact at present alone being certain, that their attempts to thin them down have hitherto been perfectly unavailing.

As any guess approaching the numbers that occasionally congregate together would appear incredible to those that have never had an opportunity of observing them, it will be sufficient to state that in favourable localities they often join in flocks of several thousands.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in the spring of 1870.

TURTLE DOVE.

Case 211.

The Turtle Dove is only a summer visitor to our shores arriving in May and departing early in the autumn.

Though this bird is occasionally observed in the northern parts of the island it is most numerous in the southern counties, being particularly abundant in Sussex.

The specimens in the case were shot at Portslade near Brighton during the summer of 1872.

GREY PHALAROPE.

Case 212.

A few of these birds visit our coast every autumn. After unusually severe gales in September or October they are occasionally found in immense numbers. Should the storm continue many days they seem to suffer greatly from its effects, and scores may be seen so exhausted that they allow themselves to be caught by hand.

In September, 1866, a large flight appeared all round the eastern and southern coasts.

I was myself in the Highlands at the time and obtained a single specimen in Glenlyon in Perthshire at a distance of forty miles from the sea.

In the middle of September, 1870, I observed a few passing along the south coast; and after a heavy south-east gale about three weeks later hundreds were found in the neighbourhood of Brighton, and the flight extended as far west as Plymouth. I picked up nearly a dozen one morning so disabled by the storm and want of food as to be incapable of flying; numbers at the same time being seen hovering over the breakers a short distance at sea. They kept passing for nearly a fortnight, few being noticed on fine days but several shewing themselves in the small pools near the sea-beach in rough or windy weather.

They are at all times most unsuspicious of danger, generally allowing themselves to be approached within three or four yards without exhibiting the slightest signs of fear.

The specimens in the case were shot among the Oyster Ponds in Shoreham Harbour near Brighton in October, 1870.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 32.

LONG-TAILED DUCK.

Case 213.

This Duck is only a winter visitor to the British islands, arriving in September and departing in March or April; immature or backward birds being, however, occasionally observed in May and June.

Though a few straggling parties at times find their way as far south as the English Channel, this bird is seldom met with in any numbers except off the coast of the north of Scotland.

Its note is most peculiar; one of its local names, "Coal and candle light," being derived from a resemblance its note is supposed to have to those words which the bird pronounces in a sing-song manner.

The specimens in the case were shot at the mouth of the Little Ferry near Golspie in Sutherland in March, 1869.

RAZOR BILL.—(Summer).

Case 214.

The birds are here represented at the foot of the Bass Rock.

Numbers of Guillemots, Puffins, and Razor Bills, may be observed about day-break resting on the lower ledges, but the approach of a boat always drives them into the water.

The ordinary visitor to the rock would never imagine the animated appearance of the spot if viewed shortly after sunrise.

Both at the Bass Rock and the Fern Islands these birds from some unknown cause are rapidly becoming scarcer year by year. Indeed, I expect that they have now entirely ceased to breed on the Ferns. At the time of my last visit in 1867, there was but a single pair frequenting the Islands.

At the more northern stations their numbers show no signs of diminution.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the Firth of Forth in the vicinity of the Bass Rock in June, 1865.

POMERINE SKUA.

Case 215.

Several letters recently appeared describing an "extraordinary migration" of these birds. The writers appear to have been ignorant of the fact that large flocks may every season be met with a few miles off our coast.

The specimens were shot in the North Sea in November, 1879.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 40, 41, 42.

The right hand bird is an exceptionally fine specimen of the rare adult black variety.

RAZOR BILL.—(WINTER).

Case 216.

The Razor Bill in winter is met with in numbers all round our coasts, a few miles off the land, following the shoals of sprats and other fish on which they feed. During protracted rough weather they occasionally suffer severely from hunger, those obtained after a storm being usually in poor condition.

The fishermen on some parts of the south coast appear to have a fancy for these birds. I have often been asked for any I did not want, the men declaring they made a capital dish when stuffed with onions.

The specimens in the case were shot in the English Channel during the winter of 1870.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.—(Summer).

Case 217.

The present species is perhaps the most numerous of our British Sea-gulls, breeding on various rocky parts of the coast, and in colonies of smaller or larger size on the inland lochs of Scotland.

The islands on Loch Maree in the west of Ross-shire are resorted to every season by thousands of pairs of these birds. They are here permitted to rear their young in comparative peace, as boats are (or rather were, for I have not visited the spot for some years) scarce on the loch, and it is but seldom that the country people are able to reach the islands to obtain their eggs.

Those who have only viewed this beautiful loch under the influence of a bright sky and a gentle breeze would never credit the fury of the squalls that at times gather among the surrounding hills and burst with but scanty warning over its surface. On one occasion when I had sent on the previous day to the keeper to ask for the use of the boat, I found on arriving at the spot that three girls had come down from the hills in hopes of getting out to procure a few basketfuls of eggs. After landing them on the Islands where the Gulls were most plentiful we proceeded to search for the nests of Geese and Divers or other rareties that might fall in our way. Though the early morning had been fine and still, the day by noon had clouded over and rain and wind set in. For some hours we delayed our return voyage in expectation that the weather would moderate, but the longer we waited the worse grew the storm. At last while attempting to reach the shore with a large cargo of eggs, we were struck by a squall which came roaring across the loch with a blinding cloud of spray, and driven back on one of the islands, the breaking of an oar sending two of the crew to the bottom of the boat

where they rolled about with the eggs which were now being dashed from side to side. On working our craft into a sheltered bay and landing our terror-stricken passengers we were forced to work hard to repair the damages we had received, and by the time our defects were made good, the storm had abated sufficiently for us to make a second attempt.

The girls who had crouched at the bottom of the boat presented a most ludicrous appearance, being drenched to the skin with a mixture that resembled egg-flip, the whole of their spoil consisting of several hundred gulls' eggs having been smashed and beaten up into a kind of custard with the water that had broken on board. Some meat and drink, and the attentions of two or three sturdy keepers, eventually put fresh life into the disconsolate maidens; but when they took their leave in the gloaming, it was hard to recognise in the three bedraggled tramps the bright-looking lassies that had met us in the morning.

There is no doubt but that this species is very destructive to game and their eggs. I have during spring often trapped them on the moors in Perthshire, using as a bait either eggs or flesh. In Ross-shire, Sutherland and Caithness, where their numbers are far greater, the loss that they cause to the game-preservers must be very considerable.

At the time of the bringing out of the Sea Bird Act it was stated that gulls were of great assistance to the fishermen by showing them the position of the fish and so guiding them to the best spots for shooting their nets. This all looks very pretty and interesting in print, but I have yet to learn that the Sea-gull is a favourite with the fishermen.

When the shoals of mackerel arrive off the south coast in the spring of the year scores of boats are engaged in watching for the fish to come to the surface; then they row rapidly to the spot and

shooting a net round them frequently enclose large numbers. Should any Gulls, however, be near at hand, their sharp eyes are sure to detect the first ripple on the water, and dashing down into the middle of the shoal they drive the fish to the bottom, and the men who may have rowed hard for half a mile or more and possibly paid out a portion of their net find their time and labour thrown away, while the mischievous bird with a derisive scream sails off to repeat the performance at the earliest opportunity.

While watching the proceedings I have often been requested to kill the Gulls, the men declaring that what with the Bird Act and the gun license, they are unable to help themselves, being forced to stand quietly by while the birds snatched the bread from their mouths.

The number of these Gulls that congregate in the North Sea during the herring season in the Autumn is something enormous; here, again, they cause great loss to the fishermen. I have been assured by the masters of some of the luggers that they have frequently been deprived of a last of herrings and occasionally up to even four or five times that quantity by their depredations.

As a last is over ten thousand fish, the number might seem incredible to those who have never had an opportunity of watching a large flock of these birds gathered round a boat that is making a good haul.

The number that they swallow is small compared with those they bite and shake from the nets. I have myself repeatedly observed as many as a thousand or two of the larger species of Gulls attacking the nets of a single boat; at times taking hold of the lines in their beaks they rise in the air and attempt to shake out the fish. The small boat is occasionally sent to drive off the birds, but if disturbed from one part of the nets they rapidly commence operations on another.

From Photograph] PUFFINS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

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After the boats have finished hauling the birds are usually satisfied, and rest in large bodies upon the water for the remainder of the day. It is by no means uncommon to meet with a flock that extends a mile or two in length.

I have noticed that when any disease has broken out and destroyed the fish on the fresh water broads in the eastern counties the gulls rapidly become aware of the fact, and resort daily in thousands to the spot, feeding greedily on the decomposing remains that are floating round the banks.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the Bass Rock in June, 1867.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.— (IMMATURE).

Case 218.

The specimens in the present case represent the bird in its various immature stages.

They were shot at sea off the Norfolk coast in the autumn of 1872.

POMERINE SKUA.

Case 219.

Though occasionally compelling the Kittiwake to provide it with food, this Skua more commonly attacks the larger species of Gulls.

Immature specimens may be observed in numbers in the North Sea during Autumn following the large flocks of Lesser Black-Backs always in attendance on the herring fleet. As winter advances they work their way south and are occasionally met with in the English Channel.

I have at times seen a few fine old birds in the early part of the autumn off the Scotch coast, but the majority are without the long feathers in the tail.

On one occasion, when at Yarmouth during the herring season, I was told by the master of one

of the fishing luggers that he had shot a bird or two while on the North Sea that he wished to show me. As I was aware he had been afloat for at least a fortnight, I thought they might possibly be getting unpleasant, but being assured they were as fresh as when they were killed I told him to bring them down for me to look at in the evening. The specimens, which proved to be an immature Gannet, a Pomerine Skua and a bird I could not determine, stunk in such a horrible and fearful manner that I requested him to take them away and let me see them by daylight, when I hoped to be able to examine the stranger more closely out of doors.*

On arriving at his house on the following morning I found that they had been sold by his wife for sixpence to a musician as an old and two young Hansers,† and were at that moment being cooked for the Sunday's blow-out, much to the disgust of his neighbours in the row, who were almost poisoned by the stink.

The specimen in the case was shot in the Firth of Forth in August, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 40, 41, 42.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER.—(SUMMER).

Case 220.

Though but rarely seen in the south, this handsome bird is still abundant in several parts of the Highlands, it appears to be more partial to the

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* The bird was about the same size and make, though slightly smaller than the Pomerine, of a pale chocolate, with round white spots as large as a threepenny-piece on the back and wings.

In his "Rough Notes" on this species, page 5, Booth states that he had, from his subsequent observations on the species in captivity, no doubt that the bird was a light-coloured specimen of the Pomerine in the third year's plumage.

† Norfolk name for the "Heron."

lochs that lie in the wild hilly districts, preferring those with rocky islands, on which it rears its young.

I have occasionally seen as many as from fifteen to twenty fine old birds at one time on a single loch during the summer months, diving, splashing and screaming, and now and then pursuing one another both above and below the surface. Whether these were birds who had been robbed of their eggs or young or had only gathered together for the sake of company I can form no idea, as possibly on my next visit to the same loch but a single pair would be visible.

At times when crossing the hills I have noticed as many as eight or ten flying together. On such occasions they keep in a straight line at regular intervals one behind the other.

The newly hatched young are covered with black down; like all water-fowl they take to their natural element as soon as they leave the shell.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the west of Ross-shire in May, 1868.

ARCTIC SKUA.—(MATURE).

Case 221.

This bird may still be found breeding in many parts of the north of Scotland and the adjacent islands, the nest being placed on the open moor.

On land as at sea the Arctic Skua for the most part procures its food by robbery, those that I have seen in Strathmore usually persecuting the unfortunate Common Gulls that have the misfortune to nest in the same locality.

The male and female in the case were discovered on being opened each to contain four Smolts or young Salmon. Fish as a rule is their diet, but this they occasionally vary with eggs, swallowing, I believe, the whole or the greater part of the shell, as I have often noticed castings

composed entirely of egg-shells on the mounds where these birds are in the habit of resting.

The specimens were obtained in Strathmore in Caithness in June, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 45.

KITTIWAKE.—(SUMMER).

Case 222.

The Kittiwake is common all round the British Islands, breeding in the rocks that overhang the sea on numerous parts of our coasts.

We have few Gulls so thoroughly marine in their habits, the present species being seldom if ever met with inland.

Though but a comparatively small bird, the quantity of fish it is able to consume is perfectly astonishing. One of the specimens in the case on being lifted into the boat disgorged three large herrings; these could only have been swallowed a few minutes previously, being all as bright as silver.

To this poor persecuted wretch the "Sea-Bird Preservation Act" has certainly been a blessing, the senseless slaughter that took place round their breeding-stations every summer having been allowed to continue too long without interference.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the Bass Rock in June, 1867.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 39.

KITTIWAKE.—(WINTER).

Case 223.

The mature bird in winter plumage and the immature in their first feathers are here shown.

During autumn and winter they are occasionally seen in immense flocks, following the shoals of sprats and other fish in the English Channel.

The specimens in the case were shot a few miles off Brighton in the winter of 1870.

ARCTIC SKUA.—(Mature, Autumn).

Case 224.

The present case shows a variety of shades and colours in the plumage of this singular species.

The perfectly black specimen on the left, together with the one immediately beyond it and the sitting bird on the right, are females, the remaining four being males. It will be thus seen that there is no rule for the colouring of either sex.

In the autumn these birds are very numerous off the northern coast wherever Kittiwakes are plentiful. When the boats are hauling their long lines for haddies and whiting hundreds of Gulls are attracted to the spot for the fish that fall from the hook while being lifted on board; these they snatch up within a foot or two of the boat, but are frequently forced to disgorge should a Skua be near at hand. The robber appears to take no notice of the Gull if sitting on the water, beyond watching it intently, but the moment it rises on wing he attacks it.

Three of the specimens in the case were killed by a double shot while swimming close to an unfortunate Kittiwake, which, having made a good meal, was either too full or too frightened to fly.

The birds were obtained in the Firth of Forth in August, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 46.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER.—(Immature).

Case 225.

Immature birds of this species are not unfrequently met with during the winter in the south of England, at times being found on both fresh and salt water.

The specimen in the case was shot on Heigham Sounds, in Norfolk, in February, 1871.

RED-THROATED DIVER.—(SUMMER).

Case 226.

The Red-Throated Diver is common during the nesting season in the north of Scotland and in many of the adjacent islands. This species appears to be more plentiful where the country is flat, with small marshy pieces of water, than in the hill lochs which are the true home of its relative the Black Throat. It is consequently most numerous among the "floes,"* which abound in the central part of Caithness.

To state that the note of this bird is pleasing to the ear would scarcely be correct. I have seldom heard anything more melancholy than its dismal cries, which are frequently repeated both before and during the continuance of rough and stormy weather.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Strathmore in Caithness in June, 1868.

ARCTIC SKUA.—(IMMATURE).

Case 227.

The barred specimen in the present case is probably in its second year; the two dark birds are without doubt but three or four months' old.

They were shot at sea off the Bass Rock in September, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 43 and 44.

HERRING GULL.—(SUMMER).

Case 228.

From my own observations I should be of opinion that the farmer rather than the game-

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* Flat tracks of moor with still deep black pools of water.

preserver would have a right to complain of the damage caused by the present species.

I have never seen a single specimen captured in a vermin-trap set for the destruction of the other Gulls, nor have I ever observed them preying on either young game or eggs.

In the north they appear to prefer the cultivated tracts of land in the neighbourhood of the coast, where after feeding in large flocks on the field they retire to the rocks to rest.

Gulls when alarmed (as the Skua is well aware) usually vomit the contents of their stomachs. By firing a shot amongst a flock while sitting on the shore after feeding and causing them suddenly to take flight I have repeatedly found that some cast up a quantity of grain and others large lumps of mussel-shell, which they appeared to have swallowed whole.

That they can however make a meal of young birds I have good proof, as some that I keep in confinement devoured a couple of young blackbirds that escaped from their cage, and also managed to bolt a Water Rail, to say nothing of numerous sparrows that they contrive to capture while feeding on their corn.

Some years ago these birds were plentiful on the Bass where they nested every season.

The person who hired the rock, finding that the Jackdaws which had recently taken up their quarters in the rabbit-burrows near the summit were very destructive to the eggs of the sea-fowl, endeavoured to destroy them by laying down poisioned bread and butter; this however was greedily devoured by the larger species of Gulls who suffered in consequence, and since that time there have been but two or three pairs of either Herring Gulls or Lesser Black-Backs about the rock.

The case is copied from a drawing made on the north side of the Bass; the specimens together with

their nest and eggs being obtained on the rock in June, 1867.

HERRING GULL.—(WINTER).

Case 229.

This case shows the mature bird in winter plumage and the young in the second or third year.

The specimens were shot in Yarmouth Roads in November, 1872.

MANX SHEARWATER.

Case 230.

I have frequently met with this bird during autumn in the North Sea, its curious flight always drawing attention at whatever distance it might be seen.

The specimens in the case were shot in the Firth of Forth, August 1874.

Are all the same species? Compare the length of the beaks.—*Ed.*

RED-THROATED DIVER.—(WINTER).

Case 231.

During the winter months these birds are common all round our coasts, great numbers in addition to our regular residents, arriving from the north of Europe and leaving again on the approach of spring.

The specimens in the case were shot a few miles off Brighton in December, 1870.

BEWICK'S SWAN.

Case 232.

The visits of this small Swan to the British Island are very uncertain; hundreds may be

observed one winter and not a single bird make its appearance the following season. They do not generally arrive in such large bodies as the Hoopers, but I once counted between fifty and sixty flying in company over Hickling Broad in Norfolk.

The specimen in the case was shot on Hickling Broad in March, 1871, it was a female and only weighed 9 lbs.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—(SUMMER).

Case 233.

This fine bird is to be met with all round the British Islands, breeding in the rocks that overhang the sea, and also on the islands in several of the Scotch lochs.

During the summer months these Gulls are most destructive to the young of any game or waterfowl that fall in their way. I have more than once seen them rise from the carcase of a dead sheep, and have been assured by shepherds that they not unfrequently kill the sickly lambs and at times even the ewes if found in a weekly condition.

As the autumn advances the old birds and their broods betake themselves to the salt water firths, where they feed on any stranded fish that are cast up by the tide or the wounded fowl that escape from the punt-gunners.

After gaining a living for a time in this manner they no sooner observe a punt setting up to a flock of wild fowl, than, in expectation of a good dinner, they commence flying round the birds with loud screams and not unfrequently, if hungry, darting down and spoiling the shot.

If plentiful they generally become such constant attendants that it is impossible for the gunners to obtain a chance by day. On several occasions I have seen wounded fowl (both Mallard and Wigeon) fly from the attacks of the Gulls and attempt to

seek safety by returning and pitching in the water within a few yards of the punt. Small birds, such as Plover, are frequently carried off from under the very nose of the shooter, if falling in the water where they cannot readily be recovered.

The specimens in the case were obtained at a small sandy island in Loch Shin in Sutherland in July, 1868.

GLAUCOUS GULL.—(IMMATURE).

Case 234.

Immature birds of this species are common along the north-east coast at most seasons of the year.

The mature Glaucous is however rarely met with except in severe weather, and it is even then seldom that they are obtained in the south. Though I have observed a few on different parts of the coast, I have never had a chance to procure a single specimen.

The bird in the case was shot while flying over the Hickling Marshes in the east of Norfolk in December, 1873.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 38.

PUFFIN.

Case 235.

The home of this curious looking bird is far from land on the "rolling deep."

It is only for a few months during spring and summer that it approaches our shores for the purpose of rearing its young; unless wounded or in some way disabled it is seldom seen during winter.

The Puffin breeds in a variety of situations;

holes in cliffs, rabbit burrows, and ruined buildings being occasionally made use of.

The sketch from which the case is copied was taken from the old fortifications on the Bass Rock. The Puffin here nests in the holes in the crumbling masonry of the battlements.

The specimens were obtained in the Firth of Forth in June, 1865.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 25.

BLACK-HEADED GULL.—(WINTER).

Case 236.

In autumn, as soon as the young are sufficiently strong, these Gulls come down to the coast, where they appear to take up their residence for the winter, making occasional visits into the country in search of food.

The Black-Headed Gull is partly nocturnal in its habits. When stopping at Canty Bay, in East Lothian, I have noticed small flocks coming regularly every evening just at dusk to certain spots along the shore, where they fed on the sand-hoppers and other insects which were plentiful among the dead sea-weed washed up by the tide.

The specimens in the case were shot on the coast of the Firth of Forth in September and October, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 35 and 36.

BLACK-HEADED GULL.—(SUMMER).

Case 237.

This handsome bird is plentiful from north to south, breeding in colonies in various parts of the country.

Though frequenting the sea coast during the autumn, winter and early spring, it retires inland for the summer months and rears its young either

in marshy districts or on the islands in some large piece of fresh water.

I was previously unaware that this species would destroy small birds. It was however recently stated (I suppose on good authority) in the "*Zoologist*," that such was occasionally the case. Its food for the most part, I believe, consists of insects, beetles, worms, grubs, and moths, varied of course during the winter by marine animalcules and such refuse as it is able to pick up along the shore.

A large colony of these birds presents an exceedingly lively spectacle about the middle of June. Owing to their nests having been in many cases frequently plundered, young of all sizes may be observed, from the small downy chick just breaking the egg-shell to the full-fledged bird that is taking its first flight.

As will be seen by the specimens in the case the eggs of this species vary considerably.

The mature birds were obtained near Lairg in Sutherland in June, 1868, the young and eggs being taken at a small piece of water (known in Gaelic by a name that signifies the "Muddy Loch,") near Tain in Ross-shire in June, 1869.

COMMON GULL.—(SUMMER).

Case 238.

Although it is stated as a fact in several ornithological works that this Gull nests in the cliffs on the sea-coast, I have never myself been so fortunate as to witness a single instance where this was the case; the whole of the breeding-stations that I have met with being either on islands in fresh-water lochs or on the open moors in the Highlands.

There is a colony on a small hill loch in Glenlyon in the north-west of Perthshire where I have frequently observed scores of these birds

From Photograph] COMMON GULLS, NEST AND NESTLINGS. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

sitting on the tops of the trees, many of the highest branches being killed by their excrement. The nests are usually located among the rough stones and roots on the ground; but in two instances I have found them placed in branches of the trees though never at a greater height than four feet.

This bird is most destructive to the Smolts or juvenile Salmon, being often noticed feeding on the shallows of the river; it also preys on young birds and is accused (though I have never myself observed it) of devouring the eggs of game.

The specimens in the case were obtained at the islands in the Lochs of Roro in the north-west of Perthshire in June, 1867.

The Common Gull breeds in some numbers on the cliffs of a small island off the east coast of South Uist in the Outer Hebrides, as well as on other sea cliffs in that neighbourhood. I was much astonished to find one of their nests on a spit of sand in Fiaray, among the Arctic Terns' nests which abound there.

Almost every one of the innumerable lochs on the west side of South Uist has several pairs of this species nesting on the islets or near the banks. As the sun sinks, the birds may be seen streaming off the land over the sandhills to the sea for food, and it is only at that time that one realizes what a vast number must breed there.

In 1901 a pair nested on the top of the ruin of Ardvrech Castle in Loch Assynt, where St. John slew his ospreys off their nest; another pair nested on the extreme top of the gable of the neighbouring ruined house of the Mackenzies. I had never seen them there in former years, nor had the keeper of the adjoining forest.—*Ed.*

COMMON GULL (WINTER.)

Case 239.

The mature bird in its winter dress and the young in the immature stage are shown in the present case.

Though feeding on fish, if it comes in their way, these birds during winter, when on the coast, appear to have a partiality for the mouths of sewers

in the neighbourhood of large towns; here they are able to vary their diet with a choice selection of tit-bits; a crust of bread, half-an-inch of tallow dip, or a dead kitten, being each and all received with thanks.

They may also be noticed at this season following the plough, eagerly snatching up the worms and grubs as they are exposed to view.

The specimens shown in the case were shot at sea off Brighton during the winter of 1870.

PEREGRINE.

Case 240.

Under the heading of "Hawks and the Moors," the Peregrine has given rise to many discussions in the sporting papers; some writers declaring that they do but little damage on a Grouse moor, being of opinion that the few birds they take are usually the diseased and weakly, while others class them amongst the very worst of thieves.

These discussions evidently being for the most part between falconers on the one side and game preservers on the other, there can be but little doubt that each party takes a rather one-sided view of the case.

The Peregrine accommodates itself to the district it beeds in, preying on Grouse, Plover, Ducks, and Pigeons, in the Highlands; sea birds such as the smaller Gulls and Guillemots, on the islands; and Partridges, Pigeons, and even the young of the domestic fowl, in the south. It is, however, impossible for anyone to give the true "bill of fare" of a Peregrine, as on examining a dozen nests there will be found the remains of different victims in each.

Though certainly an enemy to the game preserver in the north (every Falcon destroying on an average at least one brace of Grouse or other game birds in a day), I should be sorry to see this

dashing Hawk "improved" off the face of the country, and would say in the words of Mr. Jorrocks, "Be to his virtues ever kind; be to his faults a leetle blind."

The specimens in the case were obtained on the hills above the Lochs of Roro in the north-west of Perthshire in June, 1867.

The birds were so wary and the position of the nest so exposed in the bare face of a precipice of at least one hundred feet in height that it was impossible to get a shot at either of them; so removing three of the young I stumped the remaining one down and set a couple of traps on each side of it.

The female was taken the same evening, but it was three days before the male bird was seen; when, on examining the traps early in the morning, we found an unfledged duckling in the first trap and the Falcon in the second. He had evidently sprung the first trap with the prey he had been bringing and then in his vain attempt to drag the duckling, trap and all, to the young one had been himself caught in the second.

During the three days between the capture of the parents, we had kept the young Hawk alive by feeding it with trout fresh caught from the Loch at the foot of the hill, on which it seemed to thrive well.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 12.

KITE.

Case 241.

Though formerly of common occurrence all over the country there are now but few counties in which the Kite can be reckoned as a resident. I have noticed that the young birds of this species are usually supplied with a great variety of food; in nests I have examined there have been at different times several young rabbits and hares, a

few squirrels and rats, numbers of Grouse and Peewits, and on two or three occasions the young of Curlew, Duck and Pigeons.

The specimens were obtained in the northern Highlands in 1877.

A young bird which died almost as soon as it was hatched is preserved in Case A.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I, Plates 9 and 11.

KITE.—(IMMATURE).

Case 242.

The specimens, which were shot in Perthshire in 1878, shew the plumage of the young birds as soon as they are able to leave the nest and before the tail has acquired its full length.

They are here represented as preying on a Grouse, which is in my experience their favourite food.

I once counted the remains of over 30 Grouse under the branches of one large Scotch Fir which stood within a short distance of a nest; some were merely bleached and weather-beaten skeletons and may possibly have lain since the previous season.

See "Rough Notes," Vol I., Plate 10.

GOOSANDER.

Case 243.

These birds make their appearance during severe weather, frequenting both fresh and salt water; the numbers however that arrive are very uncertain, depending greatly on the season, but few being observed should the winter prove mild.

If plentiful, they must be very undesirable visitors to a trout stream, as the quantity of fish they are capable of swallowing is something enormous.

The immature male and female were shot in Perthshire in 1867. The adult male in Invernessshire in March, 1878.*

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 19.

GOOSANDER (AND YOUNG).

Case 244.

By some authors I imagine this species must have been confounded with the Merganser, as I was unable to discover a single specimen in parts where it was reported common, though the latter was plentiful. This handsome bird breeds in considerable numbers in several localities in the northern Highlands.

The female and young were obtained in the northern Highlands in July, 1878. The male at that season is conspicuous by his absence

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 18.

OSPREY.—(IMMATURE).

Case 245.

It is seldom that a season passes without a specimen or two of this species being either seen or obtained in the southern or eastern counties; the rivers and ponds of Sussex and the broads of Norfolk appear to be particularly favourite resorts.

The Osprey is probably three or four years old before it pairs and nests; those that are observed in the south during the summer are still in the immature state.

The bird, which is in the second or third year's plumage, was shot with a punt gun while perched on a stake on Breydon mudflats in May, 1871.

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*At the time the above notes were published I was not aware that the Goosander nested regularly in the British Islands.

OSPREY.

Case 246.

In several of the northern counties of Scotland the Osprey may still be met with during the summer months. At the present time by far the greater number of nests are to be found on trees; while, if we are to believe old reports, the majority were placed on isolated crags of rock in fresh water lochs, and in a few instances on ruined castles.

The specimens were obtained in the northern Highlands in 1877.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 6.

GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Case 247.

This appears to have been a numerous species in the Highlands some 50 or 60 years ago. In several districts the largest trees in the forests (many of them now dead) bear countless marks of their boring.

In the south they are still to be found scattered over the wooded districts in almost every county.

The specimens were obtained in Ashdown Forest, Sussex, in June, 1880.

WHITE-WINGED TERN.

Case 248.

The present species is but an accidental visitor to our shores, those previously obtained having been for the most part met with during spring and summer, in the eastern counties.

No recorded instance of the immature bird occurring in this country has come under my

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From Photograph] MERGANSERS AND YOUNG. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

observation though I happened to see a fine specimen which was shot on Horsey Mere in a private collection in that neighbourhood.

At the time the birds in the case were killed I had but little opportunity for observing their habits. I first caught sight of them while fishing in the channels on Breydon flats, before it was fairly light, during a heavy storm. After following them some time they all settled on a mudbank, appearing to be attracted by a pair or two of fine old Grey Plovers which were resting there, and happening to alight at the moment I came within gunshot, the whole were obtained at one discharge.

In the grey of the morning I at first mistook them for Black Terns, and was surprised to notice them pitching in the water for food like the Common or Arctic Tern; the Black usually feeding on insects which it captures over the water in the same manner as the Sand Martin.

The birds were shot after a most tempestuous night early in the morning of the 26th of May, 1871, on Breydon mudflats.

MERGANSER.

Case 249.

The breeding plumage of the male of this species is by no means so handsome as his winter dress; it cannot however be said that the cares of his family, or the toil of providing for their wants, have been the cause of his change, as the brightest of his colours were laid aside before the beginning of March.

These birds are particularly plentiful along the wild rocky coasts of the northern parts of Scotland, breeding on the islands both off the coast and in the fresh-water lochs.

It is a singular habit with the present species that two or three females with their broods

frequently keep company; at times but one of the parents remaining with the school of young, while the others are following their own devices; this often gives rise to the idea that the family of the Merganser is more numerous than it really is.

The male and female were shot in Gairloch off the west coast of Ross-shire it May, 1868, the young being obtained on Loch Shin in Sutherland the following month.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 15, 16, 17.

GREAT CRESTED GREBE.—(MATURE AND NESTLINGS).

Case 250.

After all the persecution that this curious bird has undergone for the sake of its feathers, it is a remarkable fact that it is still numerous in several parts of Great Britain, and though its haunts are rapidly becoming restricted by drainage and other innovations the Broads in the eastern counties with their extensive reed-beds are likeiy to afford it a safe asylum for several years to come.

During winter, even should the weather prove mild, the majority of these birds take their departure from their summer quarters and are found for the most part singly either on the tidal rivers or the open sea.

The summer plumage is acquired early in the year. I have observed specimens with the frill or ruff fully developed in February and March, and on one occasion as soon as January 18th.

The nest of this species is a large accumulation of the stems of the reed amongst which it is built, the whole of the structure together with its contents being perpetually moist.

In three or four instances where I have closely watched the habits of this bird I have discovered that the eggs were regularly laid on alternate days;

the young I have also noticed being hatched at similar intervals.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Hickling Broad in June, 1871.

WHITE-WINGED TERN.

Case 251.

The five Terns in the present case formed part of a flock of seven that I met with on Hickling Broad.

They were first observed hawking for flies over the water in company with the Sand Martins, and having previously obtained as many as I required as specimens, I had a good opportunity of watching their habits.

They appeared quite fearless, occasionally approaching and hovering within a few feet of the boat; though the water was shallow and small fry abundant they never attempted to capture a single fish, frequenting only those parts of the Broad where the Sand Martins were seen, both species taking their food in precisely the same manner.

Toward dusk, as I found the Martins were leaving, I rapidly procured the Terns, the sixth falling dead to a long shot in the middle of a reed-bed where it was useless to search, and the seventh after having for some minutes complacently watched the slaughter of his companions took his departure without offering a chance.

On the following days there were again small flocks on the Broads, those seen latest appearing to be younger birds, their breasts being strongly marked with white.* While the weather was cold and windy they pursued their course straight away to the north-east; those however that were seen when the sun had brought out the insects and

* In the immature bird the breast is white.

Sands Martins remained for some hours hawking over the water.

I learned from the keeper that on three or four consecutive days before I fell in with the first flight he had observed some small parties of "Daws"* that he never remembered to have seen before. These were probably birds of the same species.

Three were also noticed on Breydon mudflats about the same time by one of the gunners who had seen the birds I had obtained there a couple of years previously.

It would appear that several parties of these Terns must have continued passing across the east of Norfolk for about a week during the latter end of the month.

The specimens in the case were shot on Hickling Broad on the 28th May, 1873.

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Case 252.

The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker is, I believe, of much more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed, its small size enabling it to escape observation unless closely searched for.

I have particularly noticed that these birds during the winter and early spring appear to have a regular course that they pursue from day to day; having frequently timed them arriving in certain trees from the same direction almost to the minute, and after remaining their usual time among the branches departing, if undisturbed, in the very line they had taken the previous day.

The male and female were obtained near Plumpton in April, 1866, the young being taken

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* The natives of this locality style the whole of the Tern family "Daws;" the common or Arctic being the "White," and the Black the "Blue Daw."

from a pear-tree in a garden at Uckfield in Sussex in June, 1872.

GREEN WOODPECKER.—(MATURE).

Case 253.

The present species is the commonest of our British Woodpeckers, being abundant in most wooded districts in the southern and midland counties of England. It however becomes scarcer towards the north, and I nave never met with it in Scotland.

The specimens in the case were shot in Balcombe Forest in Sussex in June, 1875.

BLACK TERN.—SUMMER).

Case 254.

Though formerly nesting in the eastern counties the Black Tern is at the present time only a visitor to our shores in spring and autumn. This species is usually the first of the Terns to appear in the spring, the earliest arrivals being frequently noticed in the beginning of April; I have however observed them passing all through May and occasionally as late as the second week in June.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Heigham Sounds in the east of Norfolk in May, 1871.

GREAT CRESTED GREBE.—(MATURE AND HALF-GROWN YOUNG).

Case 255.

The present case shows the young Loons* between the age of four and five weeks.

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* Norfolk name for Great Crested Grebe.

It would hardly be supposed that a Perch of two or three inches long with its prickly fin would be a pleasent mouthful for a young bird of this age; the smaller specimen however contained a couple of fish of that length, while the larger had only a few feathers in its stomach.

The old and young were obtained on Hickling Broad in June, 1873.

GREAT CRESTED GREBE.—(IMMATURE).

Case 256.

The specimens in this case are probably from ten to twelve weeks old.

While in the down the eye of this species is a light grey. During their first autumn and winter I have observed the iris both a dull orange and a bright lemon yellow; this gradually changes till it assumes the brilliant red which is seen in the adult in summer.

The birds were shot on Breydon near Yarmouth in September, 1871.

BLACK TERN.—(AUTUMN).

Case 257.

The old birds showing the change into winter plumage, and the young in their first feathers, are occasionally observed in this country as early as July; but it is not till August and September that we are visited by the main body while on their way to their winter quarters.

The specimens in the case were shot on Hickling Broad in the beginning of August, 1873.

GREEN WOODPECKER.—(MATURE AND IMMATURE).

Case 258.

The hissing and snapping noise emitted by a

brood of young Woodpeckers in the nest would most probably deter anyone unacquainted with their note from exploring the hole in which they were concealed without due caution, as the sound would hardly be thought to proceed from a bird.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Balcombe Forest in Sussex in June, 1875.

At this early stage (the day the young first left the nest) it is already possible to distinguish the sexes, the black mark under the bill of the male containing a few red feathers while that of the female is plain.

FULMAR PETREL.

Case 259.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the North Sea off Yarmouth, two on October 29th, and the remainder on November 8th, 1879.

Several of these birds were reported to me about this time by the smack masters on the outside fishing grounds. It cannot however be a common occurrence for the Fulmar to frequent this coast, as one of the skippers (an old gunner, and well acquainted with sea-birds and wild-fowl) remarked he had not seen one till this season, since forty years ago, when as a "younker" he captured a bird of this species in the "deidle" (*i.e.*, landing net).

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 48.

MOORHEN.

Case 260.

This familiar bird, which is abundant from north to south, appears quite as contented on the smallest pool or the narrowest drain as on the most extensive lake in the United Kingdom.

Though not usually esteemed of much value as an article of food both the Moorhen and its neighbour the Coot are in my humble opinion equal in flavour when properly dressed to any bird that is found in the British Islands. Cooks, who are aware of the trouble of plucking them, are sure to declare they require to be flayed and then steeped in water, or possibly even perpetrate some such enormity as burying them in a cloth for several hours. Let them however simply be treated as Wild Duck or Teal, and I am almost certain that even the most fastidious epicure will be desirous of repeating the experiment. As a cook is the last person in an establishment that I should wish to be on bad terms with, I always, when shooting these birds, order the men to pluck those that are intended for home use as soon as they are collected. While warm the feathers and down may be stripped from them with but little exertion, though, should they once get cold and set, it will require nearly an hour's scrubbing with resin to remove the tenacious black down from the breast and back of a single Coot.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Loch Slyn near Tain in Ross-shire in May, 1869.

GREAT CRESTED GREBE.—(WINTER).

Case 261.

It is seldom during the winter months that I have observed these birds frequenting their summer haunts. As a rule they are found on tidal waters; one or two however occasionally return to their old quarters, and having settled on the ice experience considerable difficulty in getting on wing again.

The specimens in the case were killed at sea between Shoreham and Lancing; one in December 1879, the other in February, 1881.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 20.

COOT.—(Mature and Nestlings).

Case 262.

The Coot is a common bird in most parts of the British Islands, being found in numbers both on the Highland lochs and on the lakes and broads in the southern counties.

During winter they usually collect in flocks on some large piece of water; here they remain till driven from their quarters by continued frost they come down to the tidal rivers and harbours on the coast where numbers fall victims to the punt-gunners.

On the extensive broads in the eastern counties, where these birds begin to gather as early as September, regular battues are organised at intervals during the autumn and winter, and afford an exciting day's sport to the whole of the gunning community of the neighbourhood.

The meet is usually fixed for an early hour, but long before the appointed time the company may be seen arriving in craft of every description, those who are unable to get afloat contenting themselves by taking up a position on the banks. When all is ready the boats numbering usually from thirty to fifty form in line and work round the birds so as to enclose them in a corner of the broad. As soon as they discover themselves hemmed in they rise and fly in all directions, always at last making for the open water beyond the line of boats, affording great sport and still greater confusion for several minutes.

If the line is well kept the Coots appear bewildered and continue flying round and round for a considerable time before attempting to break through, but should only a single boat fall out of its appointed station the whole of the birds in a body make for the gap and the drive is spoiled.

Those that escape the first round settle on

some remote corner of the broad and are again attacked in the same manner.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Hickling Broad in June, 1871. The young are a day or two old.

COOT.—(Mature and Half-grown Young).

Case 263.

In this case the young are shown in a more advanced state, being probably six or seven weeks old.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the Heigham Marshes in the east of Norfolk in June, 1873.

STORMY PETREL.

Case 264.

Though but seldom observed except by seafaring people the Stormy Petrel is common all round the British Islands.

I have often noticed these poor little birds terribly distressed by the buffetings they receive during a protracted gale, at times hovering and settling among the breakers, and occasionally being carried before some blinding squall almost helpless inland.

After a storm of several days' duration in November, 1872, I observed scores of these birds resting on the water a few miles off the coast of Norfolk, apparently thoroughly worn out, with their heads buried in their feathers. On visiting one of the lightships I learned that several of the Stormy as well as a single specimen of the Fork-tailed Petrel had come on board while the gale was at its height.

It is late in the year before the Petrel arrives

at its nesting quarters, eggs, I believe, seldom being laid before the first or second week in June.

The birds in the case were shot in the English Channel in May, 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 49.

BRAMBLING.—(SPRING).

Case 265.

The present species is only a winter visitor to the British Islands; a few however remain as late as April and often assume the full summer plumage before they take their departure.

In the summer of 1866, while fishing on the river Lyon in Perthshire, I had occasion to climb a beech tree to release the line which had become entangled in the branches, and while so engaged a female Brambling was disturbed from her nest containing three eggs, which were placed close to the stem of the tree. As I was anxious to procure the young I left her, and on again visiting the spot in about a fortnight the nest was empty, and judging by its appearance I should be of opinion that the young birds had been dragged out by a cat.

This is the only instance I have ever known of the Brambling attempting to rear its young in Great Britain.

The specimens in the case were shot near Falmer in Sussex in April, 1875.

BRAMBLING.—(WINTER).

Case 266.

Immense flocks of these birds make their appearance every autumn in the Highlands, and on the approach of winter gradually work their way south. They often join in company with other

small birds such as Chaffinches and Yellow-hammers.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Shoreham in January, 1871.

WATER RAIL.

Case 267.

The Water Rail is usually met with in low-lying marshy ground, occasionally however being found frequenting the banks of rough streams in wooded districts.

The extensive reed-beds and trackless swamps that abound in the neighbourhood of the Broads in the eastern counties are admirably adapted to their habits, and the bird though but seldom seen may be heard continuously during fine still weather in the summer months; the peculiar squeaks and grunts that are emitted by this species would never be supposed by anyone unacquainted with its note to proceed from the throat of a bird.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the Potter Heigham marshes in Norfolk in May, 1870.

SPOTTED RAIL.

Case 268.

Though the Spotted Rail is usually considered a summer visitor to our shores, a few I believe will occasionally remain during the winter in suitable localities.

Like its neighbour the Water Rail, the present species is particularly abundant in the Broad district in the eastern counties. While Snipe shooting in the autumn I have repeatedly found them in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.

The male and female were obtained in Pevensey

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From Photograph] CORNCRAKES AND YOUNG. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

Marsh in April, 1866, the nest and eggs being taken in a reed-bed near Hickling Broad in June, 1873.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE.—(SUMMER).

Case 269.

I have met with this Grebe at various times during spring and winter all round our shores, from Sussex to Sutherland.

The specimens in the case were shot in Ross-shire in April, 1869, the male being killed on Loch Slyn and the female on the Dornoch Firth. A perfectly snow-white Grebe, which I believe to have been of this species, was in company with the male when that bird was obtained, but the day being exceedingly stormy it was lost sight of in the broken water.

LAND RAIL.

Case 270.

The Land Rail, or Corncrake, is widely distributed over the British Islands, being remarkably plentiful in the cultivated portions of some of the Highland glens, though, as it generally takes its departure before the crops are sufficiently cleared to permit of shooting, its presence, owing to its skulking habits, would seldom attract attention were it not for its monotonous croaking note. I have at times fallen in with these birds in great numbers while Partridge-shooting in Sussex early in September, on one occasion bagging eight and a half couple in about two acres of clover.

I was greatly surprised one summer, when fishing on the Lyon in Perthshire, to see a Land Rail which my retriever had disturbed run down to the bank of the river and without pausing a moment drop quietly into the water and strike boldly out for the opposite shore; in less than a minute the

dog arrived on the bank, and catching sight of it immediately captured it in the water before it had time to gain the land.

The bird, which I examined alive, had not received the slightest injury, being blessed with the full use of both wings and legs, so that its taking to the water was entirely a matter of choice.

The specimens in the case were obtained in Glenlyon in Perthshire during the summer of 1867. The young, which were captured by the retriever, must, I should imagine, have been a second brood, being taken as late as the 1st of September.

QUAIL.

Case 271.

This bird is much commoner in the southern counties than is generally supposed.

Numbers breed in the immediate vicinity of Brighton, their eggs being frequently mown out within a few hundred yards of the town. Still, as but few are ever obtained during the shooting season in this part, I suppose they must be migrants on the south coast, although their time of arrival and departure, or where they go to, has always been a mystery to me. They are occasionally found in most counties in England, though but rarely in Scotland.

I have often myself fallen in with several scattered birds when shooting in the Fens near Cambridge, where, with the help of Partridges, Snipe, Duck, Teal and Hares, a good mixed bag was not unfrequently made up during the early part of the winter. I now and then heard of as many as seven or eight brace being killed in a day, but that was usually in the beginning of September. I have also good proof that they nested in the neighbourhood, as one of the specimens in the case was shot on Bottisham Fen in May, 1861; the remainder

being bagged on Swaffham Fen near Cambridge in November, 1862.

The clear "dactyl"-like breeding note of this bird, once recognized, can never be forgotten. It can be heard every summer along the north side of the Downs. I have occasionally heard it in Hertfordshire.—*Ed.*

CHAFFINCH.

Case 272.

Though the Chaffinch is a resident at all times and seasons in the British Islands, numbers arrive in the autumn from the north of Europe, and having had wings sent me from the lightships during the early spring I conclude our visitors depart again at that season.

The specimens in the case were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in May, 1872.

GOLDFINCH.

Case 273.

Thanks to the bird-catchers Goldfinches have greatly decreased in the last twenty years. It is seldom that a flock of from fifteen to twenty is met with at the present time where formerly the birds could be seen in hundreds.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Hickling in Norfolk in June, 1873.

MARSH TIT.

Case 274.

The present is a widely distributed though exceedingly local species.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Plumpton in Sussex in March, 1866.

PIGMY.—(Summer).

Case 275.

The Pigmy in summer plumage is but seldom obtained in the British Islands.

At this season the bird appears somewhat shy and wary. I have when shooting on the Norfolk mudbanks during May, frequently observed one or two at a distance, though I was never lucky enough to procure more than the pair in the case.

The specimens were killed on Breydon mudflats in May, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 26.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE.—(Winter).

Case 276.

The visits of this Grebe are usually more numerous during the winter than at any other season.

The specimens in the case were shot on Heigham Sounds in Norfolk in December, 1871.

EARED GREBE.

Case 277.

This species must, I should imagine, from its great similarity to the Sclavonian Grebe, be occasionally overlooked, unless in the perfect adult dress. It is however by no means common; the single specimen in the case (shewing the winter plumage) is the only one I have ever met with.

The bird was shot at sea between Shoreham and Lancing on December 7th, 1879. Within a mile of the same spot I observed on that day all our species of British Grebes.

PIGMY.—(Mature, Autumn and Winter).

Case 278.

The Curlew Sandpiper or Pigmy, as it is more commonly called, is here represented in both autumn and winter plumage.

During autumn mature birds are not uncommon on the eastern coast, being usually found in small parties of from two or three to half-a-dozen, occasionally, though very seldom, joining with the immature birds of their own species, appearing rather to prefer the company of Dunlins or Knots.

I have never met with this bird between November and the latter end of April; the specimen that is shown in its full winter dress being singularly enough killed on Breydon mudflats on the 26th May, 1871, the remainder were shot the following autumn in the same locality.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 26.

COLE TIT.

Case 279.

The Cole Tit is common from north to south, being particularly abundant among the fir plantations in the Highlands.

The specimens were obtained in the Tarlogie Woods near Tain in Ross-shire in June, 1869.

SISKIN.

Case 280.

A few of these birds may be met with nesting in some of the northern counties of Scotland; as a rule however the flocks that visit us during the winter take their departure on the approach of spring.

The specimens in the case together with their nest and eggs were obtained in the Tarlogie Woods near Tain in Ross-shire in June, 1869.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 34.

GREENFINCH.

Case 281.

The present species is one of our commonest birds, being met with in almost every part of the British Islands where the land is cultivated.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Portslade near Brighton in June, 1872.

TWITE.

Case 282.

These birds may generally be found every winter in flocks along the south coast either by themselves or in company with Linnets and other small birds.

They seem to have a particular fancy for some food that is found among the weeds on the mud-banks that are covered by the high tides; if driven from these spots they are sure to return after a short flight.

I have frequently, when in Caithness and Sutherland, endeavoured to discover the nest of this species, but although the birds themselves were plentiful on some parts of the moors I never succeeded in finding either young or eggs.

Some of these birds appeared to remain in small flocks all through the summer.

The specimens in the case were shot on the mudbanks in Shoreham Harbour in December, 1869.

PIGMY.—(IMMATURE).

Case 283.

Large flocks of immature birds are occasionally met with in suitable localities during autumn all round our coasts.

The Nook at Rye Harbour on the Sussex coast was formerly one of their most favourite feeding grounds; grass marshes however were preferred by the owners of the land to sea-water mudbanks, and a wall having been built the tide was at last successfully kept back. I happened the first autumn after the alteration to be present when a large mixed flock of Pigmies and Stints after wheeling round two or three times settled down among the sheep which were now the occupants of their former quarters; after running about in the grass for a time apparently bewildered by the alteration that had taken place in the nature of the soil, they at last became acquainted with the state of affairs, and uttering a shrill cry the whole flock took wing, evidently disgusted with the transformation that had been effected.

The specimens were obtained at Rye in Sussex in September, 1858.

LITTLE GREBE.—(SUMMER).

Case 284.

This small diver is plentiful in Great Britain, being found during summer from north to south. I have seen as many as three or four pairs engaged with their broods on some of the smaller lochs in Ross-shire and have also met with them in both Sutherland and Caithness. In England it may be said to occur in almost every county; it is however strange that in the larger broads in Norfolk, where there are endless reed-beds and swamps apparently adapted to its habits the bird is by no means common.

The specimens in the case were obtained at a small muddy lock near Tain in Ross-shire in June, 1869.

LITTLE GREBE.—(WINTER).

Case 285.

This case shows the Little Grebe (or Dabchick, as it is frequently called) in its winter dress.

The specimens were obtained in the neighbourhood of Shoreham in Sussex in November, 1870.

TEMMINCK'S STINT.—(SUMMER).

Case 286.

It is by no means a common occurrence for this species to be met with in Great Britain during the summer months. Though occasionally observed in the spring while on its way to its breeding grounds in Lapland, it has at that time hardly acquired the full summer plumage.

The specimen was shot on the mudflats in Shoreham Harbour in July, 1878.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 30.

LINNET.—(SUMMER).

Case 287.

Brown Linnets do not at the present time appear to be nearly so abundant as they were in my bird-nesting days about five and twenty years ago.

Improvements in agriculture, such as breaking up of waste lands and furze-covered downs, together with the persecution they annually suffer from the nets of the bird-catchers have kept on gradually reducing their numbers till in some parts of the country they are now almost become rare birds.

They are however still numerous during the early part of the winter near Brighton. I find the average take for one pair of nets of a morning is between thirty and fifty dozen. The hens are killed, the males sent to London.

I have noticed them some winters joining with the Twites and frequenting the weeds that grow on the salt-water mudbanks in Shoreham Harbour.

Some years ago in East Lothian I discovered a nest of this bird in the side of a wheat stack at about fourteen feet from the ground. The young were just on the point of flying. It was rather singular that in the thatch of the adjoining stack a Partridge was sitting on fourteen eggs.

The specimens in the case, male, female and brood, were obtained on the Downs in the neighbourhood of Brighton in June, 1870.

REDPOLL.

Case 288.

This lively little bird breeds plentifully in the Highlands of Scotland and also in several of the northern and midland counties of England.

I have seen nests in the neighbourhood of Brighton, but from the appearance of the parent birds I should judge that in every instance they had escaped from confinement.

During winter they are found in large flocks in all parts of the country.

For some time I watched the specimens that are in the case engaged in building their nest, which was placed in an alder bush close to a stream and lined with the white floss that forms the flower of the cotton grass. I observed that the female performed the whole of the work collecting the materials and also working them together, the male at times accompanying her while gathering them,

but simply amusing himself by flitting from twig to twig without offering the slightest assistance.

The male and female were obtained at Potter Heigham in Norfolk in June, 1873, the young having been caught in some gardens in Brighton in August, 1869.

MEALY REDPOLL.

Case 289.

This species is only an autumn and winter visitor to our shores, at times appearing in considerable flocks.

I have known it plentiful in Sussex, frequenting the alder bushes in the interior of the county and also being occasionally met with in the immediate neighbourhood of Brighton. In Norfolk the vicinity of Norwich appears a most favourite locality for this bird. It is also at times observed in various other parts of the British Islands.

The specimens in the case were obtained among the alder trees on the banks of the Heigham river near Norwich in December, 1873.

LINNET.—(WINTER),

Case 290.

It will be seen by the specimens in the case that during winter the male birds of this species lose the handsome crimson feathers that adorn their breasts in summer and take in their place others of a more sober claret colour.

If kept in confinement they never regain the bright colour when they have once lost it.

The specimens in the case were obtained between Rottingdean and Newhaven in Sussex during the severe weather in December, 1874.

TEMMINCK'S STINT.—(IMMATURE).

Case 291.

A few of these birds may generally be met with every autumn in suitable localities all round our southern and eastern coasts.

I have observed them at times in the neighbourhood of the fresh-water broads in Norfolk and have also found them frequenting the mudbanks of Breydon and the flat harbours on the Sussex coast.

The specimens in the case were obtained on Breydon mudflats in September, 1872.

See "Rough Notes" Vol. II., Plate 31.

RED-NECKED GREBE.

Case 292.

The Red-Necked Grebe is of uncertain occurrence in the British Islands; the majority of the specimens procured are however obtained along the eastern coast.

The bird in the case exhibits the immature plumage and was shot on Breydon mudflats in August, 1873.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 21.

DUNLIN.—(SUMMER).

Case 293.

The Dunlin breeds abundantly on the moors in the northern parts of the island. During autumn, winter and early spring, they may be met with in smaller or larger flocks all round our shores, occasionally after stormy weather making their appearance inland.

About the middle of November, 1872, the coast of Norfolk was visited by a terrific gale

which commencing on the Monday morning raged with unabated fury during the whole week.

The first day the wind blew in furious squalls from north-north-east and from daylight till about 3 p.m. a continuous stream of Dunlins kept flying along the shore in face of the storm, flock after flock following one another in rapid succession for at least six hours.

I was able to distinguish a few Knots, Grey Plovers, Godwits and Turnstones among them, but the numbers of these birds were trifling compared with the Dunlins. The following day several scattered flocks were still passing north and till the end of the week a few were noticed flying in the same direction.

Those naturalists who complain that our smaller waders are on the decrease would, I think, have had their minds set at rest had they been for half-an-hour only within sight of Yarmouth beach on Monday, the 11th of November, 1872.

The specimens in the case were obtained on "the Fendom," a flat sandy waste in the neighbourhood of Tain in Ross-shire in June, 1869.

TEMMINCK'S STINT.—(Winter).

Case 294.

The mature bird in its winter dress is but seldom observed in this country.

The specimens in the case were shot on Breydon mudflats in September, 1872.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 31.

WHINCHAT.

Case 295.

During the summer months the Whinchat may be found widely distributed over the British Islands.

On his first arrival in the spring the male is a bright handsome bird; at the time of his departure however in the autumn he can hardly be distinguished from his plainly-dressed family.

The specimens in the case (with the exception of the male, who was shot earlier in the season) were obtained at Potter Heigham in Norfolk in July, 1870.

HOUSE SPARROW.

Case 296.

The present case is copied from a sketch made at Falmer, near Brighton, where a Sparrow's nest was placed in a hole among the crumbling chalk and mould in an overhanging bank.

The specimens were obtained in the neighbourhood of Brighton in June, 1872.

A specimen of the darker variety known as the Town Sparrow is preserved in Case A.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plates 32 and 33.

TREE SPARROW.

Case 297.

This bird is common in the east of Norfolk, in a few localities being equally as numerous as its relative the House Sparrow.

In Sussex I have occasionally seen large flights pass over during winter; and in April, 1875, I noticed several with a large flock of Bramblings and Chaffinches that remained for several weeks feeding in the fields near Falmer. I have not however observed the Tree Sparrow breeding in this county.

Large flocks arrive from the north of Europe in the autumn. On several occasions I have met with them in the North Sea many miles from land, at times appearing much fatigued and remaining on board for several hours to rest.

The following statement in reference to the present species appears in a well-known ornithological work:—

"It is now perfectly clear that this bird resides amongst trees only, and that it makes its nest in holes and cavities of such as are decayed, and never amongst the branches nor in buildings."

I took particular trouble to hunt for the breeding quarters of these birds round several farms in the east of Norfolk, and in every instance the nest was placed amongst the buildings; some in cow-sheds, others under the tiles of the out-houses, and three or four among the rough stems of some particularly coarse ivy that grew over an old wall. Not one did I discover among the trees, though the House Sparrows were breeding plentifully both in the branches and the ivy round the trunks.

The male and female in this sparrow are alike; the young also exhibit the same markings in their first feathers.

The specimens in the case were obtained at Potter Heigham in Norfolk in June, 1873.

STONE CHAT.—(SUMMER).

Case 298.

The Stone Chat is widely distributed over the British Islands, frequenting open heaths and furze-covered downs.

A few remain with us during the winter, but their numbers are increased in the spring by arrivals from the Continent.

The specimens in the case were obtained on the Downs near Brighton in June, 1872.

LITTLE STINT.—(SUMMER).

Case 299.

This elegant little wader (which both in habits and appearance takes after the Dunlin, while the

Temminck's Stint more closely resembles the common Sandpiper) is found on several parts of our coasts during spring and autumn.

The numbers however that are met with are far greater at the latter season, when the majority of the flocks are composed of immature birds.

Two of the specimens in the case were shot on Hickling Broad in June, 1870, and the remainder on Breydon mudflats in May, 1871.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 29.

DUNLIN.—(IMMATURE).

Case 300.

The immature birds are here shown in their first feathers. In this stage they frequently make their appearance on the mudbanks in the south as early as the end of July or beginning of August.

The specimens in the case were shot in Shoreham Harbour in August, 1872.

DUNLIN.—(WINTER).

Case 301.

During winter these birds occasionally collect in immense flocks, at times keeping company with Knots and other waders.

The specimens in the case were shot between Shoreham and Lancing in Sussex in January, 1870.

LITTLE STINT.—(AUTUMN).

Case 302.

From August to October these birds are occasionally found in suitable localities all round our coasts.

Before the mudbanks at Rye Harbour in Sussex were drained, large flocks of Stints used annually to visit the spot; the change that has been effected has however considerably reduced their numbers, though small parties, I believe, still make their appearance in the neighbourhood of their former haunts.

The specimens in the case were shot in the back-water at Rye Nook in Sussex in September, 1858.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 29.

STONE CHAT.—(AUTUMN).

Case 303.

The present case shows the more sober colouring that this species exhibits during the autumn and winter months.

The specimens were shot between Shoreham and Lancing in Sussex in September, 1875.

BULLFINCH.

Case 304.

This well-known bird is met with in most parts of the British Islands.

Though apparently rather out of their latitude, I observed a small flock one winter amongst the stunted fir-trees and rough stones near the summit of the hills to the north of Glenlyon in Perthshire; the Bullfinch may however be found during summer in most of the Highland glens where there is sufficient cover to provide them with nesting quarters.

The specimens in the case were obtained near Plumpton in Sussex in January, 1870.

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GOLDEN EAGLES *(Immature)*

GOLDEN EAGLE.

Case 305.

The Golden Eagle is stated by several writers to be rapidly disappearing from the British Islands; there is however, I am well convinced, but little fear that the bird is in any danger of being exterminated for many years to come.

If the Eagles of former days showed any bravery in the defence of their nests and young I am afraid the race has sadly degenerated, as more cowardly brutes than those specimens of the "noble bird" that have come under my own observation would be hard to find.

The case is copied from a nest in Sutherlandshire.

The specimens were obtained in the Western Highlands in the spring of 1877.

GOLDEN EAGLE.—(IMMATURE).

Case 306.

The Eagles are here shown in different stages of plumage. The bird on the left hand is almost adult; the other, in the immature state, probably just a year old.

Both specimens were trapped in the Western Highlands in the spring of 1877.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plates 1 and 3.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—(WINTER).

Case 307.

During winter the snow-white head and neck of the mature bird becomes slightly marked with grey, and the bright colours on the beak are less intense. The specimen in the case was captured in a vermin trap baited with a dead Pochard that I

had set for the benefit of the Grey Crows that came in flocks to consume the food of some Decoy Ducks I was keeping on Hickling Broad in the winter of 1872.

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.
(IMMATURE).

Case 308.

The specimen to the left was obtained in Norfolk, January 13th, 1873.

N.B.—This case was prepared by Mr. Booth, but was not noticed in his Descriptive Catalogue.

LITTLE AUK.

Case 309.

This species is essentially an Arctic bird, and rarely, if ever, leaves the sea by choice except for breeding purposes. It is seen in winter time not unfrequently in the extreme north of Scotland, occasionally wandering further south, even as far as Sussex. Great numbers were shot all round our coasts in the winter of 1894-5. The specimens in the case were obtained in January, 1895, near Stromness, Orkney.

AVOCET.

Case 310.

Till near the end of the eighteenth century, this species bred in various localities in England, including Rye in Sussex. It is now a rare visitor only.

The specimens in the case were shot by the Rev. R. N. Dennis on July 14th, 1853, at the upper tide mill near Newhaven, Sussex. They comprise an adult bird and two young of the year. They were presented by the Rev. Chancellor Parish.

See Borrer's "Birds of Sussex," p. 214.

GARGANEY.—(NESTLINGS).

Case 311.

The young birds in this case were obtained by Mr. Booth at Potter Heigham, June 16th, 1883. He states that

the mother duck was with them, appearing perfectly regardless of danger on her own account, and seldom attempting to rise on wing until approached within four or five paces. When caught they were beside a high road at least a mile from any marsh which would seem suitable for the nest.

SHORT-EARED OWL (NEST AND YOUNG).

Case 312.

This day-flying owl still nests occasionally in the fens and broads, and breeds regularly in the North of Scotland and the Hebrides. The three young birds in the case were obtained by the late Mr. Booth in Norfolk on June 23rd, 1881.

The old bird with the nest, addled egg, &c., were presented by Sir John Campbell-Orde, having been obtained by his keeper in N. Uist (Outer Hebrides), in June 1897.

It will be noticed that the breeding plumage of this species is strikingly lighter than the autumn or winter plumage (see Case 50).

When disturbed near their nests, I have seen the old birds circling in the air round the intruder, uttering their bark-like note. On one such occasion I saw them rising to a considerable height in the air, and then dropping nearly to the ground, repeatedly making a distinct crack which could be heard at a considerable distance, caused, I believe, by their snapping their beaks together.

BARN OWL.—(DARK VARIETY).

Case 313.

The Barn Owl is one of the most cosmopolitan of birds, being found almost throughout the inhabited world except in arctic regions. Two forms occur, one of which is common in Britain, and from the pure white breast and face are known as White Owls (see Case 54). Another darker form, though not uncommon in central Europe and Denmark, is very rare in Britain. The two specimens in the case were both obtained in Sussex; one is stuffed flying, and was caught in a barn at Shoreham, October 24th, 1893, and was bought and presented by Mr. H. Willett. The other was killed early in November, 1900, at Rottingdean.

FORK-TAILED PETREL.

Case 314.

These birds are resident in St. Kilda and one or two other islands of the Outer Hebrides; they are occasionally obtained in stormy weather on our southern coasts. The bird stuffed in a flying position was found lying dead under telegraph wires at Creagorry, Benbecula, November 5th, 1894, and was presented by Mr. William Bain, of that place. One of the others was shot at Loch Melford, Argyleshire, September 28th, 1891, by Mr. A. D. Laurie, who presented it to the Museum. The third (with its head in the hole), was picked up dead on the Brunswick Lawns, Brighton, in the winter about 1870, and was purchased in 1895.

The specimen of *Helix Caperata* is from Benbecula and the *Bulimus Acutus* are from close to Flora Macdonald's birthplace in South Uist.

HOOPOE.

Case 315.

The right hand specimen (with its crest lowered) was obtained by the late Mr. Booth with Mr. Robinson on his farm at Saddlescombe, near Poynings, Sussex, on the 24th of April, 1882. It was found on a bare ploughed field in a high wind.

The left hand specimen (with its crest raised) was obtained by Mr. Allan Cooper at Norton, Bishopstone, Sussex, in April, 1881, by whom it has been presented to the Museum.

See " Rough Notes," Vol. II., Plate 2.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE.—(NEST AND EGGS).

Case 316.

This species nests in but few localities in Great Britain. Elsewhere they breed only within or very near the Arctic Circle. The pair in the case were obtained in the Outer Hebrides at one shot on June 22nd, 1898, as they played on the shallow loch close to which they nested. The tuft of grass containing the nest was obtained a few days earlier.

When swimming on the water they look exactly like miniature ducks, and all their movements both in the air and the water are exceptionally brisk and graceful. I have never seen them dive.

Shot and presented by Mr. A. F. Griffith. The artificial marsh marigolds were made and given by Mrs. Heathcote, of 15 Buckingham Place. The other marsh plants are from the locality of the nest.

LITTLE BITTERN.

Case 317.

This species formerly nested in England, but is now a rare visitor only.

The specimen is a young male, captured alive in a stable at Hove on the morning of September 3rd, 1894. Some of the extraordinary attitudes assumed by this bird after its capture are described in the *Zoologist* for 1894, p. 454, and it is stuffed in one such attitude. It was presented by Mr. Henry Willett.

RUDDY SHIELDRAKE.

Case 318.

This beautiful species is a very rare visitor to England from the south. The specimen in the case was obtained in September, 1890, by the late Rev. H. D. Gordon at Harting, in the extreme west of Sussex, and presented to this Museum by his widow on his death in 1897.

PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE.

Case 319.

These wanderers from the Central Asian Steppes occasionally migrate westward in considerable numbers, and though excessively rare in Britain at other times, are then obtained somewhat commonly. Such an immigration happened in 1888, and some of the visitors survived the winter and even succeeded in nesting the following spring.

The two specimens in the case were obtained in 1888 near Langham, Norfolk, and were presented by Mr. Neale F.R. Rippingall.

ICELAND GULL.

Case 321.

This immature specimen was shot beyond Rottingdean toward the end of the winter of 1889-90 by a Brighton College boy. It is an Arctic species, seldom wandering so far south even in the immature state. Mature birds have very rarely been observed even in the extreme north of Britain.

The samphire and wild stock in the case were brought from the cliffs near Rottingdean.

BUFFON'S SKUA.—(MATURE).

Case 323.

These two fine specimens were shot October 14th, 1879, off Redcar, and were purchased (through the good offices of Mr. T. H. Nelson) in 1898.

Mature birds of this species in summer plumage are readily distinguishable by their long tail feathers, but they are rarely seen in Britain. A very fine specimen flew close past me while sailing in the Outer Hebrides May 29th, 1894. It was being mobbed by two terns. On the same day I saw a large flock of over 200 Grey Plover in summer plumage, a sight never to be forgotten, as they turned together in the bright sun.

GREAT ARCTIC DIVER.

Case 324.

An immature specimen, shot by the late Mr. Booth, December 14th, 1872, on Hickling Broad. Mr. Booth describes how, after being wounded, first by the punt gun, and then with a shoulder gun, it charged the punt open-mouthed and would have come right on board if it had not been seized and killed.

ORTOLAN BUNTING.

Case 325.

Though common enough on the other side of the Channel, the Ortolan rarely crosses over into Britain, except as a captive, fattened for the epicure's table. The two birds in the case were both obtained in Sussex in 1896, the female near Rottingdean on April 21st, and the male to the east of Eastbourne on June 29th. (Acquired by purchase).

LAPLAND BUNTING.

Case 326.

This rare visitor has been obtained most often in Norfolk and Sussex. The severe winter of 1890-1 brought them over in considerable numbers to the former county, when several were observed also in Sussex. Two of the specimens in the case (the front specimen in the middle of the case and the back specimen to the left) were caught November 5th, 1890, on the Downs near Brighton. The male and female in summer plumage were obtained alive near Yarmouth (Norfolk) the same autumn, and kept in an aviary till the following spring. The other three specimens were shot at Cley-by-the-Sea (Norfolk) during the same winter.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE.

Case 327.

This bird was presented by Mr. Frederic Smith, of Loddington, near Maidstone, who shot it there on February 21st, 1898. It was sitting very upright on the top branch of a tall oak tree.

It is represented as reaching up to a Wren which it has impaled on a thorn (from which habit towards insects and small birds this species, with its commoner congener the red backed Shrike, derives its name of Butcher Bird).

Case A.

(See page 207).

GLOSSY IBIS.

Cases B.

One of these rare stragglers to England was shot between Arundel and Ford, Sussex, in October, 1876. It was presented by Mr. Henry Willett.

See Borrer's "Birds of Sussex," p. 325.

A fine male in full mature plumage, from the Borrer Collection, killed at Piddinghoe, near Newhaven, Sussex, by a labourer, May 25th, 1850. ("Birds of Sussex," p. 325). (Formerly in Mr. Ellman's collection).

A pair of immature birds, also from the Borrer Collection shot on a mudbank in Lytchett Creek, Poole, Dorsetshire, September 30th, 1842.

GADWALL.

Case C.

Mr. Booth only met with this rare duck on two occasions. The two immature specimens to the left of the case were shot by him on December 15th, 1881, on Hickling Broad, Norfolk. They are both young drakes in their first autumn plumage.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 7.

The adult pair to the right of the case were shot at Croxton Park, Thetford, Suffolk, January 20th, 1900, and were presented by Captain R. Sandeman.

BAILLON'S CRAKE.

Case E.

A very rare British bird. It was caught in a bird net on the Downs above Brighton, near the Ditchling Road, September 2nd, 1894, and was purchased and presented by Mr. Henry Willett.

See "Zoologist," 1894, page 427.

PIED WAGTAIL.—AUTUMN.

Case F.

For a very short time in the autumn this common species sometimes assumes a canary coloured tint on the light parts of the neck and head. Two specimens in this plumage are here shewn, one of which (an immature bird) was obtained by Mr. Booth, but no record has been found shewing where or when. The other, an adult, was shot by Mr. A. F. Griffith on the river bank near Old Shoreham, November 8th, 1873, and by him given to the collection.

HOBBIE.

Case G.

These hawks breed, though rarely, in Sussex. The pair in the case were shot on their nest near Firle, Sussex, at Whitsun, 1869, by Mr. Frank Trangmar, of Brighton, who presented them to the Museum in 1897.

BLUE BREAST.

Case H.

The Blue-breast is a rare visitor to England, arriving occasionally on its migrations from its Arctic breeding grounds to southern winter quarters. One here exhibited is an adult in perfect plumage (from the Borrer collection), caught October 1st, 1862, between Brighton and Stanmer Park, by a boy who knocked it down with a stick. It spread out its tail when perching. ("Birds of Sussex, p. 54").

Also an immature specimen obtained at Cley-by-the-Sea, Norfolk, September, 1891, by Edward Ramm. (Acquired by purchase).

Case A.

This case contains many specimens left uncased by Mr. Booth. Also other specimens acquired since his death.

Among the former are :—

KITE.

A nestling just hatched.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 9.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER.

A nestling just hatched.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Woodcut.

MERLIN.

An immature male shot on Shoreham beach in April, 1876.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. I., Plate 13.

NORTHERN WILLOW WREN.

Of this specimen Mr. Booth wrote :—"Scientific naturalists inform us that in the Arctic regions the Willow Wren *(Phylloscopus trochilus)* loses all traces of yellow and green in its plumage. To this form, viz., the Arctic Willow Wren, I conclude a specimen I shot in Sussex early in May, 1876, must be ascribed. Before shooting the bird I had little or no opportunity of observing it, the weather being

exceedingly boisterous. The note, which appeared to resemble that of a Whitethroat, first attracted my attention, when I fired at once, being at the time engaged in procuring a few small birds for a tame Owl. Owing to a heavy shower it was impossible either to see clearly or hear distinctly; so I do not pretend to describe the note accurately, I merely state my first impression."

See "Rough Notes." Vol. II., Plate 5, which shews this specimen, together with an ordinary individual (obtained in the spring) for comparison.

WHOOPER.

The numbers of these fine birds that visit the southern portion of the British Islands vary with the seasons; considerable flocks being at times observed during protracted frost all round our coasts, and on any of the larger sheets of inland water that remain open; while during mild weather few, if any, make their appearance.

In the north of Scotland they arrive in the autumn and remain during the winter, frequenting the shallow lochs where food is abundant, unless driven from their haunts by the severity of the weather.

The specimen in the case was shot in Romney Marsh, in Kent, during the winter of 1859 or 1860.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 2.

CANADA GOOSE.

Two specimens, shot February 28th, 1878, near Norwich.

COMMON SCOTER.

A male, with a white patch under the throat, the yellow mark on the beak continued over the nail. Shot January 10th, 1881, off Shoreham, Sussex.

See Mr. J. H. Gurney's paper in the "Zoologist," August, 1894.

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From Photograph] HOOPOES. [*By Donovan, Brighton.*

RED-NECKED GREBE.

A very large adult, in winter plumage, obtained off Shoreham, Sussex, by Mr. Booth, after the gales of January, 1881.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 22.

Another specimen, in immature plumage, was shot off the Chain Pier, Brighton, October 3rd, 1877, by Mr. Harman, who has presented it to the Collection.

BRIDLED GUILLEMOT.

A specimen in winter plumage, shot off Rottingdean, December 17th, 1878.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 24.

POMERINE SKUA.

Specimens in the first autumn plumage and intermediate stages are those figured in "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plates 43 and 44.

PUFFIN.

A young specimen. Probably that referred to by Mr. Booth in his "Rough Notes" as caught off Brighton, July 1st, 1874.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 25.

Also two mature specimens in their winter plumage, which were washed ashore at Brighton, March 18th, 1897. Observe that they have shed part of their spring-grown beak. Obtained by purchase.

GOLDEN EYE.

A specimen obtained at Shoreham, Sussex, on January 12th, 1883, by the late Mr. Booth. It is in an unusual state of plumage. It was believed by Mr. Booth at the time to have been a specimen of the Icelandic form, but a comparison with skins obtained in Iceland in the summer of 1895 shews that in our specimen the beak is not thick enough at the nostril to belong to that form. It is apparently a very old

duck, with a tendency to assume the wider white bars on the wing of the drake. Thanks are due to Mr. Pratt for obtaining the loan of the Iceland skins above referred to. (*Ed.*)

EIDER DUCK.

Two immature drakes, shot off Lancing, October 4th, 1882.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 9.

SMEW.

An immature male, shot on Hickling Broad on 24th January, 1882, having just caught and with great difficulty disposed of a roach of considerable size.

See "Rough Notes," Vol. III., Plate 14.

An adult male, found dead in February, 1836, under a snow drift on the bank of a ditch in the Level near Alfriston, Sussex, and given to Mr. Borrer by Mr. Morgan in December, 1840. ("Birds of Sussex," p. 365).

Also an adult female, killed at Thornham, Norfolk, January 28th, 1838. (Borrer collection).

Another adult male, also from the Borrer collection. Shot in Lincolnshire, March, 1845.

Among those acquired since Mr. Booth's death, besides the Red-necked Grebe, Puffin and Smews above referred to, are the following:—

HONEY BUZZARD.

One, an adult male, shot in the summer of 1837 in Ashburnham Park, Sussex. Another, a mature female, shot at Newtimber, Sussex, in the summer of 1841, and a third, a young male, shot by Mr. Alfred Smith, in Shave Wood, Albourne, September 18th, 1845, while scratching out a wasps' nest. (Borrer collection).

"Birds of Sussex," p. 20, and plate opposite p. 5.

Another shot at Pett Level, Rye, October 20th, 1899. Acquired by purchase.

FIRE CRESTED WREN.

Obtained near Brighton, October 21st, 1868. Acquired by purchase.

Four other specimens from the Borrer collection, as follows:—

A male, found dead in a garden at Brighton, November 5th, 1843.

A female caught alive with a lantern and bell in a shrubbery at Lancing, Sussex, December 12th, 1846.

One killed with a stone near Worthing, November, 1852.

Another found dead at Shoreham, November 10th, 1854.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 78.

TAWNY PIPIT.

Killed near Rottingdean, Sussex, by Mr. G. R. Guthrie, September 6th, 1869. It was in company with another bird of the same species, and their note attracted attention, being very different from that of the other Pipits.

Another, from the Borrer collection, caught near Brighton, October, 1871.

SOLITARY SNIPE.

A male, from the Borrer collection, shot in Lincolnshire, in May, 1845.

Another, obtained near Oxford, October, 1867. Presented by Mrs. Griffith.

BERNACLE GOOSE.

A fine male specimen, shot January 10th, 1896, on the river between Old Shoreham and New Shoreham, Sussex. Presented by Messrs. Pratt & Sons.

From the collection formed by the late Mr. William Borrer, of Cowfold, and purchased in 1901, come the following, in addition to several mentioned above:—

SEA EAGLE.

An immature bird, shot on the Isle of Greena, Weesdale Voe, Shetland, September, 1850.

GYRFALCON.

This is especially noteworthy as being probably the only mature specimen of this fine falcon which has ever been obtained in Great Britain. It was shot at Mayfield by R. C. P. Durrant in January, 1845, during severe weather, while in the act of devouring a pigeon on the top of a wheat-stack. An adult. (Borrer Collection). But one other bird of this species, and that immature, is known to have occurred in Britain.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 5 and frontispiece.
Howard Saunders' "Manual," p. 334.

COMMON BUZZARD.—(IMMATURE).

A female, shot near Cowfold, Sussex, November 16th, 1850.

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD.

An adult male, shot near Chichester about the end of October, 1839, was given to Mr. Borrer by Mr. Froeland, of that city.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 18.

MARSH HARRIER.

Two specimens from the Borrer Collection. One, a very fine adult, obtained in Norfolk in February, 1838. Another, a female, from Swaffham Fen, Cambs., obtained May, 1835.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER.

A female, caught on its nest near Whittlesea Mere, Hunts, July 3rd, 1837. The nest contained four eggs nearly ready to hatch.

A mature male, obtained at Reach, Cambridgeshire, May, 1838.

A very richly coloured specimen, shot at Itchingfield, Sussex, by Mr. H. Padwick, of Horsham, in September, 1863.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 25.

EAGLE OWL.

This owl flew out of a barn at Hornsey, Middlesex, into the face of a man who was opening the door of the barn, where he was going to thresh, and he thereupon knocked it down with his flail. Mr. W. Borrer saw it the next day in the flesh.

SNOWY OWL.

Shot in the Orkneys, December, 1837.

LITTLE OWL.

An immature specimen, shot July, 1843, at Sheffield Park, Fletching, by a boy employed to fray birds. He saw the owl in an apple tree, but had no shot in his gun. However, as he said, the bird "kept making faces at him," and having some tin tacks in his pocket, he loaded his gun with them and shot it.

A second, taken in the evening of March 27th, 1857, at Holmbush Park, near Horsham, by a man who saw it fly into a rabbit's burrow from which he dug it out, was given to Mr. Borrer by Mr. Broadwood, of Holmbush, about 1871.

HAWK OWL.

Shot on Blackwell Hill, Clevedon, Somerset, August, 1847.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE.

Two (male and female) shot December, 1839, on Beeding Level, near Bramber Castle, Sussex, within ten days of each other. One was wounded only and bit the man who shot it, very severely.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 86.

Another, shot at Aldrington, Sussex, by the Rev. T. Trocke, October, 1846.

WOODCHAT SHRIKE.

Shot near Fairlight Church, Sussex, July 29th, 1893.

AQUATIC WARBLER.

Shot by Mr. Pratt, in an old brick pit at Hove, Sussex, 19th October, 1853, being the first specimen of this rare species recognised as having been obtained in Great Britain.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 67.

Howard Saunders' "Manual," p. 79.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

One shot by Mr. Dawson Borrer near Kelso, Scotland, January, 1850; another, an adult male, shot near Hastings, Sussex.

WATER PIPIT.

Two Sussex specimens from the Borrer collection, one shot at Old Shoreham, August, 1868, and the other at Shoreham, March 9th, 1869.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 103.

RICHARD'S PIPIT.

Three specimens from the Borrer collection caught in lark-nets on Clayton Hill, Sussex, 1869. One of them, in summer plumage, was obtained March 17th, 1869.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 106.

CRESTED LARK.

An adult male, taken by a bird catcher near Portslade, Sussex, October 10th, 1881. ("Birds of Sussex," p. 112). *Though* very common on the other side of the channel, this *species* very rarely indeed crosses over to our shores.

ORTOLAN.

Two specimens from the Borrer collection, one an adult male in summer plumage, caught with birdlime on the Dyke Road in 1870; the other, a female, obtained between Brighton and Lewes in February, 1877.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 121.

SERIN FINCH.

A female, caught near Brighton, April 1st, 1873.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 129.

TWO-BARRED CROSSBILL.

Shot near Godalming, Surrey. Given to the late Mr. Borrer by Mr. W. W. Reeves, of Tunbridge Wells.

PARROT CROSSBILL.

Shot in St. Leonards Forest, Sussex, March, 1870.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 140.

ROSE COLOURED STARLING.

An adult male, one of two which were shot from the back of a sheep near Brighton, August 20th, 1870.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 143.

NUTCRACKER.

Shot by Mr. Roods at Littlington, Sussex, September 26th. 1844.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 156, and plate.

ROLLER.

Shot at Burnham, Norfolk, September, 1847.

BEE-EATER.

Shot at Icklesham, Sussex, August, 1834.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 171.

NORFOLK PLOVER—(YOUNG).

This bird is about a week old. Probably obtained on the Downs of Sussex, but its history has not yet been traced.

LITTLE CRAKE.

This very rare bird was hunted out by a dog from the reeds in a brickpit near Eastbourne, Sussex, and flew towards a man who threw his wideawake hat at it, under which it ran and was taken alive, April 14th, 1869, and sold to Mr. Borrer the following day.

BAILLON'S CRAKE.

Obtained in Lincolnshire.

LESSER RINGED PLOVER.

Shot "many years ago" at West Wittering, Sussex, in May.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 200.

GREY PHALAROPE—(SUMMER).

Shot at Shoreham, Sussex, August 17th, 1844.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE.—(WINTER).

A male, shot in a small pond near Old Shoreham, Sussex, about the second week in September, 1845.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 218.

BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER

Killed at one shot with nine Dunlin on the beach near Shoreham, in the latter part of October, 1845.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 227.

CURLEW SANDPIPER.—(SUMMER).

An adult male, shot at Shoreham, Sussex, July, 1844.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

Shot in 1884 by a man named Whiteley, of Rye, and purchased by the late Mr. Borrer of Bristow, a bird stuffer at St. Leonards, in 1891.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.

Shot on the coast of Kent.

SQUACCO HERON.

Shot on St. Helen's Down, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, by Mr. Athill, May 19th, 1868.

LITTLE BITTERN.

Shot in Lincolnshire.

AMERICAN BITTERN.

Shot by Mr. Knight, Nov. 30th, 1879, from a patch of reeds in Amberley Wildbrooks.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 322.

CRANE.

Shot at Westham, in Pevensey Level, in May, 1849, by Mr. Geering, a butcher, and at one time in Mr. Ellman's collection.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 197.

EGYPTIAN GOOSE.

Shot on Willingham Fen, Cambridgeshire, in the winter of 1842-3.

RED-CRESTED POCHARD.

Two specimens of this very rare British Duck; one, an adult male, was given to the late Mr. Doubleday by a friend, who stated that it was obtained near Yarmouth, Norfolk; the other, an immature specimen, was skinned and mounted by Mr. Doubleday himself, to whom it was sent in the flesh from Yarmouth, in March, 1837.

FERRUGINOUS DUCK.

This very rare bird was shot in Lincolnshire, and comes from the Borrer collection. Paget's Pochard (*Case* 106) is believed to be a cross between this species and the Common Pochard (*Case* 105).

SCLAVONIAN GREBE.

An adult male, obtained in Lincolnshire, June, 1846.

EARED GREBE.

Shot by Mr. Borrer on the Salts Farm, near Lancing, Sussex, in April, 1854. In full breeding plumage.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 301.

Another obtained in Lincolnshire in 1832, and a third, a young bird of the year, obtained near Cambridge in 1835.

LITTLE GULL.

Three specimens of this very pretty little Gull from the Borrer collection. One, an immature bird, was shot on the Beach at Seaford, Sussex, after a heavy gale from the east, by the Rev. R. H. Dennis, of East Blatchington, October *16th, 1846.* ("Birds of Sussex," p. 262), Another, in adult

winter plumage, was shot at Eastbourne, Sussex, by a fisherman named Ware, December 6th, 1850. And the third was shot off Brighton in February, 1877.

SABINE'S GULL.

An immature specimen, picked up in a dying state at Hove, Sussex, September, 1871.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 261.

GREAT SKUA.

Caught alive on a hook by some fishermen off Brighton, November 10th, 1846. It was so tame as nearly to allow itself to be taken by the hand.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 275.

BUFFON'S SKUA.

A mature bird in fine plumage, shot while swimming about alone on a flooded meadow in the Adur level near Henfield, October, 1862.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 280.

Another, also from the Borrer collection, is a young bird taken with a floating bait off the Chain Pier, Brighton, November, 1844.

SOOTY SHEARWATER.

A male, shot off Hastings, 3rd September, 1890. Another picked up dead after a gale at the end of June or beginning of July, 1850, under the cliff at Seaford, Sussex, by Tom Mills and brought to Mr. Dennis of Bishopstone.

"Birds of Sussex," p. 282.

WILSON'S PETREL.

Obtained in 1866 by a man named Whiteley, of Rye, Sussex, and purchased by the late Mr. Borrer from Bristow, a birdstuffer at St. Leonard's, in 1891.

Brighton Public Library.

ROYAL PAVILION, CHURCH STREET.

The Public Library comprises two departments, Reference and Lending.

A. REFERENCE LIBRARY. — The Reference Library, which is open to all readers without introduction or guarantee, contain over 22,000 volumes. These comprise not only Atlases, Directories, Gazetteers, Dictionaries of many languages and special subjects, Encyclopædias, Almanacks, Calendars, &c., but the more costly works in the Library, and several special collections, including Theology, Classics, Italian works, Natural History, and Oriental languages. Also a valuable set of works relating to the history and topography of the town and county.

The Reference Library is open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

B. LENDING LIBRARY.—The VICTORIA LENDING LIBRARY contains over 34,000 volumes of a very comprehensive character adapted to the wants, both of study and of recreation, of every class of the community. The latest and best books are constantly being added. Ratepayers can use it on their own guarantee; Non-Ratepayers (whether inhabitants or visitors) are entitled to borrow on obtaining a voucher signed by a Ratepayer.

The Library is closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays; and at certain other times of which due notice is given. On other days it is open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application at the Library.

F. W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S.,
Librarian.

October, 1901.

The Public Museum,
CHURCH STREET.

The Public Museum collections (except the Booth Collection) are exhibited at the Royal Pavilion. The entrance is in Church Street.

They comprise—

The Willett collection of Chalk Fossils,

The Holmes collection of Wealden Fossils,

The Ashbury collection of Peruvian Antiquities and Polynesian Arms, &c.,

The Ashbury and Davidson collections of Minerals,

A fine collection of Stone Implements,

And large general collections of Natural History, Geology and Antiquities.

Open free from 10 a.m. till dusk.

H. S. TOMS,
Curator.

Corporation Picture Gallery.

This Gallery contains pictures in oils and water colours belonging to the town. In addition, an Exhibition of Water Colours is held from the beginning of June to the end of September; and it is then succeeded by an Exhibition of Paintings in oils from the 1st November till the end of February.

Admission to these Exhibitions is on payment of sixpence for the first month, afterwards the admission is free.

During the winter months the Gallery is open free on three evenings in the week from 7 to 9.30, and is lighted by electricity.

Information respecting the annual Exhibitions may be obtained of the Secretary.

There is also a collection of over 700 water colours, engravings and prints of local interest, including many views in Sussex, and portraits, caricatures, maps and views illustrative of the history and growth of Brighton. This collection is at present placed in the upper rooms of the Pavilion until the completion of the new Library building sets a room free for them which is at present used for the Reference Library.

BENJAMIN LOMAX,
Secretary.

Municipal School of Art,

GRAND PARADE.

The School, first established in 1858 at the Royal Pavilion, was transferred to the present building in 1877 and came under the control of the Corporation in 1893.

The object of the School is to provide a sound education in all branches of Art; students of both sexes are admitted to all classes. Except in certain courses of lectures the tuition is wholly individual.

The work is divided into two sections.

A. DAY SECTION.—The Day Classes provide an extended course of study in Freehand and Model Drawing, Drawing in Light and Shade, Plant Drawing, Drawing from the Antique and Life (Costume and Figure), Painting in Oil and Water Colour from Still Life, from the Antique and from Life, Landscape Painting, Painting in Bromochrome and Decorative Painting, Artistic Anatomy, Architecture, Principles of Ornament, Design, Modelling, Ornament, and from the Antique and from the Life, Casting from Waste Moulds, etc., Wood Carving and Art Needlework.

B. EVENING SECTION. — The Evening Classes are designed to meet the wants of Students of all ages and especially of those who are engaged during the day time in their ordinary avocations. The subjects of study are the same as those in the Day Classes, but special attention is devoted to the Applied Arts and to the requirements of students engaged in industries in which drawing and design are important elements. There are also courses given during the two Winter Terms in Architectural Design and in House Painting and Decorating.

The electric light is installed in the building on a system which permits painting in either oil or water colours to be carried on under most favourable conditions in the evenings.

There are a number of Exhibitions and Scholarships open to Students.

The School Terms commence in September, January, and April.

A prospectus, giving full information, may be obtained on application at the School.

W. M. ALDERTON,
Head Master.

Municipal School of Science & Technology.

RICHMOND PLACE.

Founded in 1897 to provide Scientific, Technical and Higher General Education for persons of either sex over 14 years of age.

The School contains well-equipped laboratories and workshops, and the work is organised in the following departments:—Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Natural Science, Engineering, Building, Modern Languages, Commercial Subjects, Domestic Subjects.

A. THE DAY SECTION comprises a School of Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical); the following University and Professional Courses:—The Intermediate Science, and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.), and (in certain subjects) the B.Sc. Degree of London University, the first year's course for Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical students, and classes in Modern Languages, Cookery, Dressmaking and Land Surveying.

This work continues throughout the year, daily from 9 to 5. The courses begin in September.

B. IN THE EVENING SECTION classes are held from September to May in Mathematics, Mechanics, Geometry, Machine Construction and Drawing, Steam, Electricity, Chemistry, Physiology, Biology, Botany, Geology, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Cabinet Making, Handrailing, Plumbing, Sanitary Science, Brickwork, Printing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Photography, Dressmaking and Cookery,

There are a number of Exhibitions and Scholarships.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School.

Visitors may inspect the School on Friday afternoons.

C. H. DRAPER, B.A., D.Sc.,
Principal.

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